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The Political Economist.

ITALIAN CONSTITUTIONALISM.

The Italians are acting in a manner at once to justify the predictions of their friends and to disappoint and put to shame the calumnious vaticinations of their foes. No one can mark the calmness, the dignity, the consistency, the union, and the strong sound sense which have marked the proceedings of the patriotic party in Tuscany, Modena, Parma, and Romagna, without confessing that no people ever showed, in their first moments of emancipation, such singular moderation, such business-like habits, and such constitutional aptitudes as the popular leaders in these States have displayed ever since the commencement of the recent Italian crisis. No one who compares the proceedings in 1848 and 1849 with those of 1859, can help admitting that such rapid and signal progress in political sagacity and judicious management was never observable in so short a period in the history of any other nation. In 1848, all was wild enthusiasm—very genuine, but somewhat frothy and ineffectual. There was much shouting, but, except in Sicily and Piedmont, little fighting. There was much unseemly though not unnatural tumult, and some disgraceful acts of violence and crime. There was little, except in the case of Venice (in whose proceedings it was impossible to discover the slightest flaw or cause for blame), to indicate either the taste for sober and law-restricted freedom, or the capacity for the nice compromises and moderation indispensable for self-government, or the desire to place the powers of the State in the hands of the noble or the great among their own citizens. The dreams of Republicanism were in the ascendant: the rational realities of constitutional authority seemed tame and poor. Now, all this is changed. Not a word of Republican tendency is breathed either in Genoa or Rome. The Modenese and the Tuscans, the Bolognese and the Parmese, have met in representative assemblies, have deliberated calmly, have decided unanimously, and have expressed temperately to observant Europe their wishes, their wants, and their determinations. There has been no rhodomontade in their language. There has been no internal dissension in their councils. They have spoken and acted as if they were really a united people—as if party feeling were either wholly extinguished, or were silenced in the face of a crisis too important to permit it, and at the dictates of a prudence and self-devotion too strong and too general to yield to it.

The proceedings in Tuscany are especially worthy of attention. When the war broke out between Austria and Sardinia, the friends of constitutional liberty in Florence, nearly all of them men of eminence and reputation in public life, waited on the Grand Duke, explained to him the notorious and unanimous sentiments of the army and the people, and urged him to appoint a fresh Ministry and to join his forces to those of Piedmont—in a word, to cast in his lot at once with those who were striving and hoping to rescue Italy from the degradation of a mere Austrian province, and make her a free, great, and self-governed nation. Had he yielded to their representation, he might now have been reigning in his hereditary palace, the ally of Sardinia and of France, the head of a prosperous and happy people, and one of the most popular Sovereigns in the Peninsula. Had he even retired before a popular movement which he could not approve and deemed too hazardous to succeed, sanctioned the appointment of a Provisional Government in his absence, and sought refuge in some neutral territory, he might still possibly have been recalled on the conclusion of peace and reinstated,—no longer as an Austrian Satrap, but as a free and constitutional Prince. But he hesitated, he haggled, and he fled: nay, he fled to the one place in the world which he ought to have shunned as if it were a pestilence. He sought refuge in the Austrian camp; he joined the troops that were fighting against Sardinia, and that would, if successful, soon have been fighting against Tuscany. His own troops were arrayed on one side: he placed himself in the ranks of their antagonists. After this, it became impossible that he should ever return to Florence except as a despot forced upon the Tuscans by Austrian bayonets, and thenceforth and therefore a mere slave or agent to Austrian caprice. But it became necessary, in consequence of his flight, to appoint some Government to succeed him, and to appeal to the whole nation to decide what should be the future form and *personel* of the Supreme Power in Tuscany. The provisional authorities—anxious above all things that the people should express their opinions freely and deliberately, yet in such a mode that no question could arise in the mind of Europe as to the completeness and fairness, as well as moderation and temper, with which the national will was manifested—summoned a national assembly, and wisely resolved that it should be chosen under the electoral law promulgated in 1848 by the Grand Duke himself, both to save the time and confusion incident to the concoction of a new system, and to leave the Grand Duke and his friends no excuse for saying that the wish of the country had not been freely and fairly elicited. This law gives votes not only to the rich, but to about two-thirds of the middle classes and all peasants who pay a small direct tax (ten lire). It is in fact a thoroughly *popular* without being a *democratic* franchise. The Assembly elected under these auspices, and just opened by Baron Ricasoli, the Chief of the Provisional Government, has unanimously decreed that the Grand Duke has abdicated and forfeited his throne, and that under no circumstances can he or any of his House again reign in Tuscany with the goodwill or consent of the people. The deputies, it is understood, are nearly equally unanimous

in desiring the annexation of their country to Piedmont, but we believe no formal decision on this subject has yet been come to.

It seems to us impossible that the solemnly declared resolution of a whole people, against whose proceedings no shadow of a charge of violence, haste, or informality can be put forward, should be ignored by the Great Powers, or overborne by force. Indeed, Baron Ricasoli, in his opening speech, assures the Chamber that the French Emperor has frankly and distinctly assured his Envoy that the wishes of the people shall be respected, and that no armed intervention for the sake of restoring the deposed dynasty shall be undertaken or permitted. Lord John Russell seems, from his language in Parliament, to have received similar assurances. Indeed, we can scarcely believe that any such atrocity can for a moment have been projected, or could be carried out in the face of Europe. What the Great Powers may have to say to the annexation to Piedmont, is a very different question.

Similar proceedings to those we have thus briefly described have taken place in Modena, where Signor Farini, at first Sardinian Commissioner and afterwards Modenese Dictator, has resigned his authority into the hands of the newly-assembled deputies, urging them at the same time to proceed without delay to express calmly and freely their wishes as to the definitive settlement of their country. Meanwhile it appears that Parma, Modena, Tuscany, and Romagna (which is actually though not formally separated from the Papal States) have united their forces in a sort of temporary and anticipative federation, and have chosen Garibaldi as commander-in-chief. This step—as Garibaldi is a general in the Sardinian service, and subject, therefore, to Sardinian orders—may create some embarrassment, but there is no great probability at present that he will be called upon to act otherwise than as an organiser.

Now, to what must we attribute the remarkable superiority in political sagacity and management manifested by the Italians of 1859 over their fellow-countrymen of 1848? Partly no doubt to the progress of their political education. They have learned wisdom from the past. They see the errors formerly committed, and are resolved not to repeat them. They are determined above all things to leave no excuse or pretext which their enemies might seize hold of to reproach or crush them. They know they are on their trial, and are eager to show what they are fit for. But the phenomenon in question is to be traced in part also, and perhaps principally, to the circumstance that in the recent movements, the Mazzinian party have had no share. It has been managed solely by the Constitutionalists—not at all by the Republicans. These, as their chief explained at the outset of the conflict in a noticeable manifesto, placed no reliance on either Louis Napoleon or Victor Emmanuel, and having no hope from, resolved to have no hand in, a struggle which these Sovereigns initiated and conducted. They, therefore, stood aloof; and if they did not aid their brethren, at least they neither encumbered them nor thwarted them. We do not blame them: on the contrary, we applaud them and we thank them. They had their field-day in 1848—and the result was unsatisfactory, and has not been redeemed by their mistakes and failures since. The moderate party have been left free to act according to their own programme in 1859; and we must say we cannot discover that they have been guilty of a single blunder or a single fault.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

We announced on a former occasion the proposals which the Russian Government has issued for a three per cent. loan of twelve millions, and the daily papers have recently quoted it at a slight premium,—the reserved price per cent. being 68. It is no duty of ours to assist the astute dealers of the Stock Exchange in the task of estimating the various securities offered to them for acceptance. Persons who have money to invest will generally make due inquiry, exercise due consideration, and arrive at a correct result without any unnecessary warning or officious recommendation of ours. Money-lenders, like other men of business, understand, we do not doubt, their business sufficiently well. An attempt, however, has recently been made by some persons to suggest some moral and political reasons for hesitating to subscribe to the Russian loan, and upon these it is a part of our proper province to remark.

The doubts which have been suggested, rest principally on the 'secret treaty' which was signed some three months since between Russia and France. The existence of this uncommunicated agreement between the two Emperors is thought to indicate a determination on the part of Russia to aid France in some attempt, more or less distant, upon the security and liberties of this country. Other facts or statements, as the alleged despatch of certain Russian troops to the city of Herat, and her possible disposition to 'insist' on a congress of European Powers in aid of the preliminary treaty of Villafranca, are occasionally mentioned as supplementary dissuasions; but the strain of the argument is made to rest on the indications of a latent complicity with aggressive designs, which is supposed to be evinced by the participation of Russia in a secret agreement with the Emperor Napoleon. The terms of the treaty have, it is argued, been concealed from England; and they would not have been thus concealed unless they had been more or less indicative of hostility to us.

We own that we cannot think that such reasonings ought to have any influence on the decisions of money-lenders. We do not anticipate that they will have much, but speculations of this sort become the casual talk of society, and sometimes have an indefinite, because unconscious, influence upon the public judgment. Should, therefore, persons considering whether or not they will subscribe to the proposed loan to Russia attach any value to these arguments?

In the first place, we think that lenders of money go somewhat beyond the proper range of their functions when they attempt to weigh political arguments founded on uncertain data, and to form a judgment on the secret transactions of foreign Courts. It is not for the public interest that they should form any such judgment. Careful diplomatists, who have habitual access to the best information, and whose attention is exclusively directed to similar pursuits, often find themselves baffled in obtaining certain knowledge of private arrangements between foreign Courts. Nor is this to be wondered at. Private life presents the same fact on a reduced scale. In matters of business we all know how difficult it is to find out the exact details of bargains, the exact dealings of our rivals in trade, the pecuniary trustworthiness of the persons with whom we think it for our interest to buy and sell. The more positive persons are in reference to such matters, the more perhaps do experienced men of business disbelieve and distrust them. We know that the whole truth is very seldom discoverable on such subjects, and in consequence we are not prone to believe very minute information respecting them. It is the same with the great transactions between nations as it is in the small world of individuals. A capitalist in the City who should profess to have accurate information as to the precise intentions of the Emperor Alexander, will not be much respected by other men of business, and will run a great risk of misleading himself.

Some circumstances relating to the alleged treaty between France and Russia render it peculiarly unlikely to have much influence on the English Stock Exchange, and induce us to think that it should have very little influence there. All of our readers who take any interest in such matters are aware that the first announcement of that treaty, of which the details were at that time thought to be ascertained, caused a nearly unprecedented panic on the Stock Exchange, a very great depreciation of securities, an almost entire suspension of business, and the ruin of many dealers. In that particular market, the effect was greater than that of the general panic of November, 1857. We took occasion at the time to point out that we did not see any reason whatever for such extreme apprehension; that there was no sufficient evidence for the supposed details of the alleged treaty; that in all probability its details were different, and were quite innocuous, to us at least; and we expressed an opinion that the general state of Europe at the moment, though unquestionably a reason for caution and care, contained no sufficient ground for panic or alarm. All which has since occurred has tended to verify the accuracy of our

remarks. So far from the concealed treaty between France and Russia having an overwhelming influence on European events, we hardly know that it has had any influence whatever. The war in Italy has ended as it began, without the intervention of Russia at all. We still believe, as we said at the time, that Russia intended to assume towards Austria the same attitude which Austria assumed towards her during the Crimean war; we have no doubt that Russia deeply resented the conduct of Austria on that occasion, and we have no doubt that she intended to take her revenge for it. But we see no more ground now than formerly for believing that the provisions of the treaty between Russia and France had a greater scope than this. We are not, indeed, aware of any reason for believing that that treaty contains any stipulations of the least importance at the present moment. It was a treaty begun during a war—so far as we know having reference to that war—and in all likelihood, therefore, its effect must have terminated with the conclusion of a peace. As to the argument that its provisions must necessarily be injurious to England, because they were not specifically communicated to her, we cannot think it worth much attention, and hardly believe that it is seriously advanced. A treaty which is made during a war, and which has reference to possible warlike operations, is of necessity of a secret nature. If the contents of such a treaty were communicated to England, then why not to Austria? why not to Bavaria? why not to the other Powers of Europe? If any one Power were omitted from a communication made to all other Powers, the inference would be irresistible, that the facts withheld indicated an hostility towards that Power. Again, how can a treaty be effectually kept secret which is a subject of discussion at many Courts? How much is the risk of its publication increased by its communication to even a single one without necessity? How much greater risk is incurred by its unnecessary communication to a free Government like ours, where statesmen are liable to perpetual cross-examination in the face of Parliament, and where the momentary inadvertence of a Secretary of State may divulge or half-divulge the secret? We do not think foreign Governments at all bound to communicate to us conventions with which we are not ourselves concerned, and we think we ought in reason to be content with what in this instance we obtained—the assurance that we are not concerned in them. It, therefore, appears to us that the hypothesis of a secret treaty between Russia and France should not exercise any influence on the money market prejudicial to the proposed loan to Russia.

Looking to the present state of the Stock Exchange, we cannot anticipate that any such hypothesis will have a prejudicial effect. The temporary depreciation which was caused by the first announcement of the supposed conspiracy between the two Emperors has long passed away. Securities have again risen to the point from which they fell during the panic. Consols which declined from about 92 to 88½ are now about 95. Turkish 6 per Cents., which were of all securities the most affected, are now quoted at 82½ for the old loan, and 73 for the new, which is rather higher than their value on the 25th of April before the secret convention between France and Russia had ever attracted attention. Business has long since been resumed. Men of business are too healthily occupied to care much about the latent agreements between foreign monarchs. Probably the remembrance of the dangerous consequences of such a panic as that to which we have alluded, must for a time exercise an unfavourable influence on all foreign securities. Dealers who have to resort to borrowed capital may especially be disinclined to hold them to the same extent, because such dealers will be more aware than hitherto of the difficulty at moments of extreme pressure of making up the 'margin' that is stipulated for by the lender on such securities. Such a borrower may also have learnt by experience, that in case the lender should in such moments of diffused apprehension call in the loan, and refuse to lend again on any terms, it might be difficult to find at once another capitalist who is ready to supply the requisite funds. Such considerations may tend to diminish the readiness of dealers in continental securities, Russian as well as others, to engage too deeply in new loans. We are not now discussing the terms upon which the new Russian loan is proposed to the money-lending world; but we are confident that after their recent warning of the uncertainty of rumours as to secret treaties, capitalists will not be ready to give heed to detailed information on facts which only a very few persons can really be acquainted with.

If we are to rely on the best information which is now before the public, Russia is at present largely occupied with works of internal improvement. Of her railways we need not speak, or of the proposed abolition of serfdom, important as they both are, and interesting as the details of the latter must unquestionably be; but if the correspondent of the *Times* at St. Petersburg, whose letter appears in that journal for Wednesday last, was correctly informed, the important measures formerly announced respecting the army have been rigidly adhered to. "No sooner," he tells us, "was the present "Emperor relieved from the war than he turned his attention "to the serf question. He shortened the term of enlistment, "and, in consideration of the enormous sacrifice which the "defence of Sebastopol had entailed, he promised that no new "levy of men should be made for a considerable period. "This promise has been strictly fulfilled, not a single recruit "having been raised throughout Russia since the treaty of "Paris was signed." Such a policy does not seem to indicate projects of aggression, or, as some have fancied, vast schemes for reconstituting the map of Europe.

At any rate, we are clearly of opinion that it is both the duty and the interest of a capitalist to banish from his mind such uncertain considerations—to rest satisfied that in the long run the real interests of all European countries are the same—to believe that in assisting one he will eventually assist all—and, in consequence, to confine his attention to the pecuniary conditions of the investments before him, together with the advantages and disadvantages it may seem to him to have in comparison with others.

THE AMNESTY.

It is proverbially difficult for a despot to pause in his career of tyranny or to retrace his steps, even when persistence in his course must be obviously fatal, or when conscience, or clemency, or change of circumstances, or conversion to a better policy, may make him sincerely anxious to undo and obliterate the past. It is one of the chief evils of sin, and of those political blunders which are often the worst of sins, that they are usually the parents of an innumerable progeny of faults and crimes which follow their progenitor by an almost inevitable law of sequence. The oppressor knows well that his oppressions have raised up for him among his victims and his victims' friends a host of vigilant and vindictive enemies, whom a relaxation of his iron grasp might set free to toil and plot for vengeance and retaliation; the cruelty and injustice of a day often entail, almost by compulsion, cruelty and injustice for uncounted years to come; repentance in a Ruler is rarely regarded as genuine or complete; and tardy clemency is often interpreted to mean only the fear which is born of conscious weakness or of coming danger. The Prince who, in mistrust of the dispositions of his subjects, has tied their hands and destroyed their liberties, has almost necessarily made those liberties his foes, and may well fear that, if restored, they will be used against him; while the Chief, who has once gagged the Press, has but too much reason to expect that, as soon as the fetters are removed, all the suppressed groans and accumulated execrations of years will burst forth against him. And, finally,—what is perhaps the most hampering and thwarting difficulty of all—his repressive and despotic policy has placed in all the offices of State men trained in the harsh maxims and vicious practice of their master, who can neither understand nor believe in his conversion to a wiser system, nor cordially second its application; and who, just in proportion as they were fit agents for the one policy, are specially disqualified for the administration of the other.

Still, there are favourable moments vouchsafed even to arbitrary and oppressive rulers—conjunctures when some extraordinary success, some sudden popularity, some happy incident changes the feeling of a nation for a time, and affords an occasion and a pretext for getting out of the old ruts of ruin, and for

inaugurating a reign of at least comparative justice, liberality, and moderation. And in nothing are the wisdom and virtue of a ruler more signally shown—by nothing are they more correctly tested—than by the promptitude and decision with which he seizes such golden opportunities and turns them to their righteous and healing uses. Louis Napoleon has had two such epochs of grace: the *first*—when the murderous attempt of Orsini aroused both in France and throughout Europe a horror of the crime, which was almost sympathy with and admiration for the intended victim, and might easily have been converted into world-wide popularity—he not only clumsily threw away, but grossly and barbarously abused. The *second*—when his triumphant return from a brief and brilliant, though hollow, course of victories, has surrounded him with a temporary halo of dazzling and meretricious splendour—he seems inclined to seize upon and turn to profit. The general political amnesty, which he has just proclaimed, if meaning all it seems to say, and if carried out in a liberal and equitable spirit, may go far in disarming foes and conciliating political observers, as well as in enabling him to inaugurate a more generous policy and to enter on a safer and more beneficent career. If it be really genuine and sincere, and if it be followed by other measures conceived in a similar spirit and tending to a common end, it will do much to condone the past and to give some hopeful promise for the future. If not, if it be clogged with unworthy conditions or shabby limitations, if in a word it be designed merely to make a show of magnanimity and mercy and to throw glittering dust into the eyes of Europe, the deception will have only a short success, and will add to the number of the Emperor's enemies and decriers all the upholders who may have given him credit for sincerity, and all the dupes whom his proclamation may have lured back into his clutches.

The announcement is so briefly worded that, clear and comprehensive as its terms appear to be, we cannot, without further explanation, feel perfectly certain as to its intended range and bearing. It apparently proclaims "an absolute "and unconditional amnesty for all who have been con- "demned for political offences, or who have been dealt with "under the Law of Public Safety." This language, if it means anything definite, should mean that all who have been imprisoned, or sent to Algeria or Cayenne, or compelled to remain in exile owing to condemnation during absence, or *internés* on suspicion of being dangerous, shall be at once liberated, forgiven, and exonerated from all the consequences of their past political proceedings, and may all return to the bosom of their families, to the full enjoyment of such freedom and security as is now possible in France. If it means all this—and we conclude it must and believe it does—it is an act of wise justice, however tardy and imperfect;—for, alas! life cannot be given back to those who have succumbed to fever and confinement, nor years be counted out again to those who have spent the best portion of their youth and vigour in a dungeon or in exile. But, while anxious, in the name of the common conscience and moral judgment of Europe, to receive this boon in the reverse of a captious, or suspicious, or unappreciating temper,—we must not omit to point out to the Emperor and his advisers, that as long as the provisions of the *Loi de Sûreté Générale* of last year—commonly called *Loi des Suspects*—remains uncancelled, no amnesty can have more than a most imperfect and arbitrary operation, and no political offender now in exile can return to France with any real sense of security. By that law, as it is well known, every man who has ever been condemned or punished or in trouble for, or concerned with, previous rebellions, *émeutes*, conspiracies, &c.,—every political offender in short, or every one imprisoned *even wrongfully* on a political charge—*i.e.*, nearly every one practically who is obnoxious to the police as a *malcontent*—is liable at any moment to be dealt with by the authorities without fresh accusation or open trial. So long, therefore, as that iniquitous and shocking law remains unrepealed, every man, who on the faith of this amnesty returns to France, does so with a rope round his neck. True, he is allowed to return from Algeria or from Cayenne; true the offence, real or imputed, which sent him there is pardoned; but *the fact of his having been sent* thither is not cancelled, and can at any moment be used against him, as if it were a crime. Of course, it cannot be the Emperor's design to dishonour and nullify his act of grace by subjecting it to such a fraudulent and quibbling evasion as this; Cynicism so mean and profitless it would be almost an insult to impute;—we, therefore, look with confidence for the speedy appearance in the *Moniteur* of another decree to confirm and complete the otherwise defective and deceptive amnesty.

If this shall be issued, and if, as is rumoured, the Press is further to be liberated from past liabilities and from some portion of its present fetters, we shall begin to hope that Louis Napoleon is sincerely desirous of turning over a new leaf in his domestic policy. We believe that he might do it with safety now. But we are sure that to do it safely, he must do it liberally and honestly; there must be no drawback and no deception, and as little inconsequence as possible; he must not hope to buy "golden opinions" from the world or from his country, and yet pay for them only in base metal or in small coin.

THE VALUE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS AS PLACES OF PRODUCTION.

WOOL.

THERE is probably no fallacy more common, and one which extends itself to our statesmen as well as to others, than that which attributes to our foreign possessions their chief importance only in proportion as they are markets for our exports. It is, no doubt, an important matter for any country to possess markets with which it can exchange its surplus produce. But selling is only one-half of that operation: the other, and perhaps the more important part, is the buying or receiving in return for our products what we most require. Without an abundant supply of raw material our manufactures could not flourish. We have all the elements of a great manufacturing nation. We have coal and iron in greater abundance and cheaper than any other nation. We have mechanical skill unequalled in the world. We have capital more abundant and cheaper than it is in any other market. We have a population from the highest to the lowest imbued with a spirit of enterprise excelled nowhere, and in very few countries equalled. The very essence, then, of British trade, as it now exists, lies in collecting raw material from every country in the world, and redistributing it in a manufactured form, often for the use of the same people who produced it. Experience has shown that it is just in proportion as we can find the raw material suited for our great industries in greater quantities, that the demand for our manufactures increases, and, as a consequence, that employment is secured to our population. This result, in short, arises from the very nature of the transactions in trade. The more of raw produce we take from other nations, the more of manufactured goods they must not only require, but be able to buy. Large imports must necessarily imply large exports, and both, extensive employment alike for the labour and capital of the country. It is on these considerations that we have always been disposed to attach even more importance to our import than to our export trade;—it is on these considerations that we have been disposed to value distant colonies and dependencies rather for the produce which they furnish, than for the manufactures which they take.

The article of sheep's wool furnishes a striking example of the force of these observations. The woollen trade is one of the oldest, as it is now one of the most extensive, which this country possesses. Its growth of late years has probably been more rapid than almost any other in proportion to its extent. What the quantity of wool produced in these islands is, cannot accurately be ascertained. But, whatever it was some years ago, it must be greatly increased now, if we take into account the rapid extension of the green-crop system of cultivation, and the larger quantity of stock maintained compared with former times. But, so far as regards the supply of foreign wool, we have an exact criterion by which we can judge of the increase. If we go

no further back than 1844, shortly before the Corn Laws were repealed, we find the entire quantity of wool imported from all foreign countries was 65,713,761 lbs; and we find that in 1858, a period of only fourteen years, the quantity had increased to no less than 126,738,723 lbs. But what we wish particularly to call attention to is the sources from which these large additional supplies have been obtained. The following table shows the quantity of wool imported from each country in each of the years from 1844 to 1858:—

QUANTITIES of WOOL (Sheep, Lamb, and Alpaca,) IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM from VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	1844 lbs	1845 lbs	1846 lbs	1847 lbs	1848 lbs
Spain	918,853...	1,074,540...	1,020,476...	424,408...	106,638
Germany, viz., Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, & Hanse Towns	21,847,684...	18,484,736...	15,888,705...	12,673,814...	14,429,161
Other Countries of Europe	15,313,087...	17,606,515...	11,733,631...	7,935,697...	7,024,098
British Possession in South Africa	2,197,143...	3,512,924...	2,958,457...	3,477,392...	3,497,250
British Possessions in the East Indies	2,765,853...	3,975,866...	4,570,581...	3,063,142...	5,997,435
British Settlements in Australia	17,602,247...	24,177,317...	21,789,346...	26 056,815...	30 034 567
South America	3 760,063...	6,468,338...	4,890,273...	7,295,550...	8,851,211
Other Countries	1,308,851...	1,513,619...	2,404,023...	1,665,780...	924,487
Total	65,713,761...	76,813,555...	65,255,462...	62,592,598...	70,364,847

	1849 lbs	1850 lbs	1851 lbs	1852 lbs	1853 lbs
Spain	127,559...	440,751...	383,150...	233,413...	154,146
Germany, viz., Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, & Hanse Towns	12,750,011...	9,166,731...	8,219,236...	12,765,253...	11,584,800
Other Countries of Europe	11,432,354...	8,703,252...	14,263,156...	13,382,140...	26,861,166
British Possessions in South Africa	5,377,495...	5,709,529...	5,816,591...	6,388,796...	7,221,448
British Possessions in the East Indies	4,182,853...	3 473,252...	4,549,520...	7,880,784...	12,400,869
British Settlements in Australia	35,879,171...	39,018,221...	41,810,117...	43.197,301...	47,076,010
South America	6,014,525...	5,296,648...	4,850,048...	6,252,689...	9.740,032
Other Countries	1,004,679...	2,518 394...	3,420,157...	3 661,082...	4,357,978
Total	76,768'647...	74,326,778...	83,311,975...	93,761,458...	119,396,449

	1854 lbs	1855 lbs	1856 lbs	1857 lbs	1858 lbs
Spain	424,300...	68,750...	55,000...	397,238...	110,510
Germany, viz., Mecklenburg, Hanover, Oldenburg, & Hanse Towns	11,448,518...	6,128,626...	8,687.781...	6,088,002...	10,595,186
Other Countries of Europe	14,481,483...	8,119,408...	14,480,869...	23,802,520...	17,926,859
British Possessions in South Africa	8,226,596...	11,075,965...	14,305,186...	14,287,828...	16,597,504
British Possessions in the East Indies	14,965,191...	14,283,535...	15,386,578...	19,370,741...	17,333,507
British Settlements in Australia	47,489,650...	49,142,306...	52,052,139...	49,209,655...	71,104 560
South America	6,134,334...	7,106,708...	8,076,317...	9,306 886...	10,046,381
Other Countries	2,954 921...	3,375,148...	3,167,430...	7,287,028...	3,024,216
Total	106,121,995...	99,300,446...	116,211,392...	129,749.898...	126,738,723

The remarkable points in this table, after the large general increase of quantity, are the stationary and declining character of all the old sources of supply, and the rapid growth of those new sources, which only a few years ago hardly existed. Early in the present century, Spain was almost the only source from which wool was imported: but in the course of a few years Germany and the East of Europe sent considerable quantities. But, confining our observations to the period embraced in the table quoted above, we find that since 1844 the supply from Spain has dwindled down from 918,853 lbs to 110,510 lbs in 1858; while that from Germany has fallen during the same period from 21,847,684 lbs to 10,595,186 lbs; and, taking the entire supply from Europe, the quantity imported has fallen from 38,079,624 lbs to 28,632,555 lbs. In 1844, the wool imported from Europe constituted nearly 60 per cent. of the entire supply; in 1858, it formed only about 22 per cent. of the whole. What we have, then, to consider is this:—What would have been the condition of our woollen trade had we been dependent still chiefly upon those old sources? Looking to the actual quantity produced, the main new source of supply, no doubt, is Australia. But, looking to the proportionate increase, the greatest has been from the British possessions at the Cape of Good Hope and in India. In round numbers, the supply from Australia in 1858 was three times greater than in 1844, while from the Cape and from India it was about eight times and six times respectively greater. From South America, another comparatively new source, the supply was nearly three times greater in 1858 than in 1844. But the following table will show the exact difference in the supply from the different quarters at the two periods,—classing the countries under three heads,—1, Europe; 2, Colonial, including India; 3, South America, including other countries not defined:—

WOOL IMPORTED.

	1844. lbs.	1858. lbs.
From Europe	38,079,624	28,632,555
From British Colonies, including India	22,565,243	85,035,571
From South America and other countries	5,068,894	13,070,597
Total	65,713,761	126,738,723

In fourteen years, the supply from Europe has declined by 9,447,069 lbs; the supply from the Colonies has increased by 62,470,328 lbs; and from other countries by 8,001,703 lbs. But these figures show most conclusively that our main reliance for increase, as it is for actual supply, has been and still is our own possessions abroad. Two-thirds of the large quantity of wool imported last year came from British possessions; and this fact is the more satisfactory and important, inasmuch as the protective duty which colonial wool formerly enjoyed was repealed at the commencement of the period embraced in these tables.

But, perhaps, the most interesting feature connected with these returns is the rapid growth of the quantity imported from British India. It will be observed that up to 1851 the increase was neither great nor uniform. In 1850 the East India Company made great improvements in the harbour of Kurrachee at the mouth of the Indus; they established an annual fair at that port, and otherwise took active steps to encourage the trade of Scinde and the various pastoral countries lying to the West and the North-West of the Indus. Steps were also taken to improve the navigation of the Indus, and to give security and protection to trade. The result was, that in the first year the export of wool from India rose from 4,549,000 lbs in 1851, to 7,880,784 lbs in 1852; to 12,400,869 lbs in 1853; and in 1858 to 17,333,507 lbs; and the entire trade of the port has now risen to more than 2,000,000*l* a year. This is one of the remarkable examples of the good effect of an energetic administration upon the spot when those intrusted with it are well supported at home. Mr Freere, the late Commissioner of Scinde, has just received an appropriate and well-earned reward for his great services, by an appointment to the Supreme Council at Calcutta, where we trust his ability will be used to promote a similar development of Indian resources in other quarters.

THE STKIKE.—SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It is a trite saying that labour is a commodity, the value of which, like that of any other article, must be governed entirely by supply and demand. Stated in such plain and general terms, there is, probably, no one, either among the masters or the men, connected with the pending strike, who would not willingly subscribe to that doctrine. But here, as we so often find to be the case, theory is one thing, and practice is another. And we doubt very much, so popular and general has the mere formula of sound principles become, whether there is a single man among the present "turn-outs" who would not, if charged with it, indignantly repudiate the notion that he was governed or influenced in his course of action by any other maxim; or, who would not think himself insulted if it were intimated that both the object for which he is striving and the motive which impels him onward, bear a close similarity to those which dictated the Socialistic movements in France in 1848. There is probably not a man among them who would consent to be identified with principles which Louis Blanc himself has repudiated.

But let us compare the two cases, and we shall probably find more similarity between them than those implicated in this strike are aware of. What were the avowed objects of the national workshops in Paris in 1848? What were the principles upon which those objects were defended? It was laid down broadly, that every labourer had an equal right to be employed—that all labourers had a right to an equal remuneration—that the quantity of employment, and the reward for it, should be equally divided among the whole class. The tailors, for example, as a class, refused to work for their ordinary employers, if they made any distinction as to the men they employed either as to hours or wages. The

Government of the day converted the debtors' prison (the Hotel de Clichy) into a tailors' shop, where all comers were received on the same pay. We ourselves witnessed upwards of a thousand at work, comprising raw lads and every variety up to the most expert workmen. The principle was, that whatever was the number of men, they should work an equal time:—whatever the money earned, it should be equally divided. It is needless to dwell upon what was necessarily the result of such a plan.

Well, but what is it that the men now "on strike" contend for? And what is the ground upon which they rely? They demand only to work *nine* hours instead of *ten*, and to receive the same pay for the nine hours that they have hitherto received for the ten hours. This is simply an increase of the price of labour. And that would be a result which, if it arose from sufficient grounds, no one would be entitled to complain of. The price of a bricklayer's day's work may rise, just as the price of sugar or of corn may rise. But a rise in the price of sugar or corn can only be occasioned by a scarcity in the supply,—unless, indeed, a momentary and futile attempt be made by combination to raise prices artificially. The question, then, really is this:—Does the defective supply of bricklayers' labour justify the advance demanded? We think it clear, from the arguments used, and the facts adduced by the men themselves, that it does not; and that their case, such as it is, rests rather upon the principle adopted in Paris in 1848, than upon that of supply and demand. For what do they say? They do not contend that there is a scarcity of hands. On the contrary, they say that there are a great many out of employment; and one of the grounds for their demand for nine hours is, so far to reduce the quantity of work done by those in employment, as to render it needful, in order to get through the requisite quantity of work, to employ a greater number. But is this not an attempt, like that made in Paris, to divide the work equally among all, and to obtain for all the same pay? Is it not to say, that because there is a surplus of the commodity that the price shall be raised? And there are other positions which the men take which lead to the same conclusions. They will not allow "piece-work":—they will not allow "over-"time." They will not allow "piece-work," because by *greater* efforts a man may secure more than his share of work and more than his share of pay. They will not allow "overtime," because by *longer* efforts a man may tax his strength more and earn more. The whole tendency of their demands is to reduce all to a dead level as was the case in Paris. Whether a man be single, with no one dependent upon him, or married and with a large family, he is to be permitted to make no effort in the one case, that is not consistent with his notions in the other. Every unsound principle that entered into the scheme of the Hotel de Clichy, enters into these demands and the grounds upon which they are based.

But have the men considered the necessary consequences which must result should they prove successful in their demands? If they have a surplus of labour now, would it not soon be aggravated by such a palliation? The real and only cure for a surplus is diminished supply, and that would in due course be experienced if matters were left to take their own course. But with artificial aid such as it is now attempted to apply, the tendency will rather be to increase the supply and to aggravate the present surplus. Sooner or later a system sustained by an artificial stimulant must break down, and that under circumstances which would render the condition of the men much worse than it is now. Their numbers would be greater—competition for employment would be more severe—they would be more at the mercy of their employers—and, as has always been the result of temporary success in cases of factitious combinations, the men themselves would be the only losers.

We are far from saying that "strikes," under all circumstances, are unjustifiable. In principle, there is no more reason why the the owners of labour should not withdraw it for a while from the markets when they are unable to obtain its fair price, than there is why a merchant should not withdraw his corn or his sugar, if he cannot obtain the terms he thinks himself entitled to. It is true that it is very seldom that either the one or the other finds such a course a profitable one. And for this reason:—If there is such a real scarcity either in the one case or the other, as to justify the demand, the very force of circumstances would compel the buyer to submit in his transactions from day to day to the higher pretensions of the seller; and if there is no such scarcity as would lead to that natural result, it is not likely that any artificial attempt, by withholding the ordinary supplies from the market, the effect of which would only be to bring in extraneous aid, would be successful. In the present case, however, it is not even attempted to contend that the supply is inadequate to the demand;—but, on the contrary, strange and inconsistent as it may appear, it is rather professed that the increased rate of pay which practically it is sought to obtain, is with a view to absorb some of the surplus labour which at present exists. Now there is no principle better established than this:—that surplus supply can only be cured by lower prices, while deficient supply can only be effectually met by higher prices; and that if by artificial means the opposite principles are sought to be enforced, such attempts can only end in aggravating the evil. Let the men be well assured that, if taking money and time together, they are not fairly remunerated under their present arrangement, nothing can prevent, for any length of time, an improvement in the terms of their remuneration; and if, on the contrary, their pay is adequate compared with that of other descriptions of labour, any efforts they may make artificially to enhance it can only end in suffering and discomfiture to all, and ruin to many. And if they want a sure test of which of these two conditions is their true one, they need go no further for an answer than the fact that, so attractive has their present rate of pay proved itself to be, that while in many branches of labour at this time there is a considerable deficiency of supply, yet in their own there is an admitted redundance.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

PARLIAMENT was prorogued on Saturday by Commission. The following is a copy of the Queen's speech:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We are commanded by Her Majesty to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you Her Majesty's acknowledgment for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the performance of your duties during the session of Parliament now about to close.

Various circumstances which occasioned interruptions in the usual course of business prevented the completion of important matters which Her Majesty pointed out to the attention of Her Parliament in the beginning of the present year; but Her Majesty trusts that those matters will be taken into your earnest consideration at an early period of the next session.

The war which has broken out in Northern Italy having been brought to a close by the Peace of Villafranca, various overtures have been made to Her Majesty with a view to ascertain whether, if conferences should be held by the great Powers of Europe for the purpose of settling arrangements connected with the present state and future condition of Italy, a Plenipotentiary would be sent by Her Majesty to assist at such conferences, but Her Majesty has not yet received the information necessary to enable Her Majesty to decide whether she may think fit to take part in any such negotiations.

Her Majesty would rejoice to find herself able to contribute to the establishment of arrangements calculated to place the general peace on a satisfactory and lasting foundation.

Her Majesty, in accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of Tientsing, has instructed her Plenipotentiary in China to repair to the Imperial Court at Pekin, and Her Majesty trusts that such direct communication with the Imperial Government will have a beneficial effect upon the relations between the two countries.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she looks forward with confidence to the continued maintenance of those friendly relations which so happily subsist between Her Majesty and all foreign Powers and States.

Her Majesty is glad to be able to congratulate you on the complete restoration of tranquillity in her Indian dominions. It will be her earnest endeavour to promote their internal improvement, and to obliterate the traces of those conflicts which Her Majesty witnessed with such deep concern.

The financial arrangements of that portion of Her Majesty's empire will continue to engage Her Majesty's serious attention.

Her Majesty has had much satisfaction in giving her assent to the Bills which you presented to her for the formation of a naval and military reserve force. A complete and permanent system of national defence must at all times be an object of paramount importance.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Her Majesty commands us to convey to you her cordial thanks for the readiness and zeal with which you have provided the necessary supplies for the service of the year.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her heartfelt gratification

at witnessing the general well-being and contentment which prevail throughout her dominions. The happiness of Her Majesty's people is the object dearest to her heart.

In returning to your respective counties you will have duties to perform intimately connected with the attainment of this great end, and Her Majesty fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your exertions in the performance of those duties for the common good of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects.

Agriculture.

DEEP AND FREQUENT CULTURE.

LOIS-WEEDON HUSBANDRY.

Every day's experience proves that deep ploughing followed by frequent stirrings of the land will go far to produce good crops of corn. Such culture is no substitute for manure, but it renders manure more effective and profitable. We sometimes find heavy dressings of manure used with only shallow cultivation, and the result is uncertain and precarious produce, depending much on the dryness of the season and the absence of other untoward circumstances. It may be true that there are some soils so shallow that deep culture is impossible, but such cases are exceptional, and nine-tenths of the land of this country are capable of deep cultivation and require it. Steam ploughing is so much desired by our best farmers as the means of enabling them to give in the autumn to the land intended for roots in the following spring such a deep furrow as will render the land comparatively loose and friable, and will facilitate all subsequent acts of culture. Now, it is in the practical demonstration of the efficacy of deep and frequent culture that the value of the Lois-Weedon system of wheat-growing consists. The principle of that system is an alternation of "long fallowing" and cropping with wheat. Every farmer is aware of the improvement effected on strong land by a well-made long fallow, *i.e.* the land kept deeply and constantly ploughed during a whole year. In Essex, prodigious crops of barley are often grown after a long fallow, and the succeeding crops for several years tell of the benefit derived from such thorough cultivation. But the question is,—Cannot all the advantages of thorough cultivation be obtained without such a sacrifice of time and money as a long fallow implies? Assuredly it can; and the Lois-Weedon experiments afford us some data on the subject. We do not anticipate that the same plan of cropping as that in use at Lois-Weedon will be adopted by farmers. But its principle may be. That is, the soil being deeply stirred and submitted to the action of the atmosphere will become mechanically and chemically capable of greater fertility, irrespective of manure, than land as ordinarily cultivated. It is a new adaptation of the long fallow system. What we want in modern husbandry is a system combining the advantages of the long fallow with high manuring and rapid cropping. Now this will be attained where the land be thoroughly and deeply tilled in the autumn, to be left rough and acted upon by the elements during the winter. And, except when under wheat, this may be done every year.

We shall thus combine the benefits of the "mineral theory," with the more accepted maxim that "muck makes the money," i.e. the "nitrogenous theory." Mr J. A. Clarke, who has written several prize essays in the Journal of the English Agricultural Society, is writing in the *Mark Lane Express* a series of letters on the Lois-Weedon system, wherein he upholds the mineral theory, and asserts "that by easy and ordinary methods of ploughing, pulverising, &c., plenty of this nutriment (mineral food) can be prepared for the appropriation and support of wheat crops following year after year"; and that "Mr Smith's tillage replenishes the cells and interstices of soil and subsoil, and that his land does acquire nitrogenous plant-food in ample abundance. For, without the smallest application of manure, the latter crops out of a series of eleven are the most prolific. Analysis has shown that the staple soil is richer than the subsoil in nitrogen; and the staple has been deepened more than a foot—a stratum containing nitrogen thus taking the place of raw earth which held a small proportion; so that, instead of the unprecedented series of wheat crops having drawn up and exhausted the native nitrogen out of the subsoil, we have the remarkable fact that a considerable deposit of this constituent has been acquired from the atmosphere, besides that which has been consumed or appropriated by the crops." Without going the whole length of these assertions, we have seen so much benefit derived from thorough cultivation, that, not suggesting that farmers should relax their efforts to obtain manure, we cannot too strongly urge them to avail themselves of the fertility deep culture can be made to supply.

Mr Clarke, however, suggests that farmers should adopt Mr Smith's plan as a part of their rotation "without going to the extreme of trying how long it may possibly hold out." And he thus refers to the actual state and produce of the Lois-Weedon crops. After mentioning winter beans "in single rows five feet apart, yet branching so as to meet across the intervals, with stalks bearing forty or fifty pods each, and yielding over six quarters per acre, while in the fallow spaces between were raised eight or nine tons of carrots," swedes grown in single rows five feet apart with their leaves touching, and producing twenty-seven tons per acre, and drum-head cabbages of gigantic proportions—all, we believe, grown with farm-yard and artificial manures, he says:—

But our business is now with the wheat only. Mr Smith's land is just what he says it is: one field is the ordinary heavy wheat soil of the oolite formation, generally rented at not more than 30s an acre. The four acres of lighter soil have chiefly a gravelly subsoil, and the claying having lasted a good many years, was not a very costly affair. There is nothing specially peculiar in the soils; the same qualities of land exist over tens of thousands of acres; and undoubtedly, any good wheat land may be brought by the same means to a similarly productive condition. The average yield for eight years on the lighter piece is about 34 bushels; on the strong land the produce has been as follows:—The average of eight years, beginning with the harvest of 1847, was fully thirty-four bushels; in 1855, forty bushels; in 1856, thirty-seven bushels; in 1857, thirty-six bushels; in 1858, upwards of forty bushels. The average amount of straw (which must be considered as part of the returns, seeing that it is never restored to the soil), has been at least a ton and a half, and this last year quite two tons per acre. The quality of the grain is always so good, that Mr Smith has usually made the highest red wheat price of his market, because being able to feed the crops by horse-hoeing and subsoiling, and support it by earthing up the rows just before flowering time, *his wheat is not lodged and damaged by the July rains.* A good deal of the straw of the last crop was upwards of six feet high, yet none of it was laid.

Do not these things strongly indicate that we have yet much to learn, or at least to apply in practical husbandry? And how are these lessons to be learned, or the teaching of experience to be reduced into practice, while our farmers are trammelled by restrictive covenants and cropping stipulations?

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

It is well known that many commercial houses whose business interests are directly affected by the results of the corn crops of the kingdom, are in the habit of employing trustworthy agents to go round and inspect and estimate the growing crops, and it is understood that a knowledge of the year's produce sufficiently accurate for practical purposes is thus obtained. And there can be no doubt that an experienced and observing farmer, acquainted with the husbandry of a given district, can in July and August form an estimate of considerable accuracy as to the yield of the corn crops then ripening and about to be harvested. But, unless a man takes a wide survey, passing rapidly from district to district, so as to see much of the growing crops of different districts about the same time, his estimate will be so entirely local as to form only a small item of the data required to be compared to afford anything like a general estimate of the probable produce of the harvest. Our contemporary, the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, has for some years past procured from correspondents of respectability in every county of the three kingdoms, opinions as to the growing crops and their anticipated yields. These opinions are given early in August, and they were published last week in tabular form, the names of correspondents being given by way authentication. Though such statistics are necessarily imperfect, they afford some data for judging of the probable results of the harvest, which agree with the views we last week gave on the subject.

In Scotland, with the exceptions of Perthshire, Haddingtonshire, and Berwickshire, where the wheat crop is said to be "very good," "full average," and "average" respectively, that crop is reported as under an average, while the barley crops are even worse than the wheat. The oats are still worse, and beans not much better. Turnips are also reported as "unpromising," or "light," or "too late," and the like, while mangold wurtzel—which, however, is not as yet much grown in Scotland—is most frequently said to be a "failure." With regard to turnips, however, it must be recollected that since these reports were furnished the rains have been frequent in Scotland as well as in England, and some of the reports say, even before the rains, that the root crops were "improving." We believe that it is not yet too late for a moderately good crop of turnips in North Britain.

In England, these estimates as regards wheat are more various than in Scotland. Most say the wheat is an average crop, and some call it bulky, but very many speak of it as blighted, injured by storms, and as "laid and damaged." All regard it as much inferior to the wheat crop of last year. The worst reports come from the Northern counties and from the light land districts. The barley crop, too, varies as much as the wheat. The oats, save in Cumberland, Northumberland, Westmorland, and one or two other counties, are reported as very good. In several counties we find different accounts given of the oats by different reporters, but the preponderating estimate is in favour of a large yield of oats. Spring beans and peas in the Southern counties are generally good, but the Northern counties reports do not speak so well of these crops. In Cumberland and Westmorland the turnips have well nigh failed, but in the more Southern counties both turnips and mangold wurtzel are reported as very good. Some injury from insects forms an occasional drawback. They have since greatly improved, and there is now no doubt that in England we shall have heavy crops of roots.

The pastures both in Scotland and England are reported generally

as very bare and burnt up. Here, however, there has been a wonderful improvement during the last fortnight, so that our Autumn fairs will find the farmers with a pretty good show of after-grass.

In Ireland, these reports show the wheat to be in general good, and in some cases very good, while barley and oats are both deficient. The roots are bad, and the pastures more burnt up than in England. Of potatoes, disease is reported in all the three kingdoms, but more in Ireland and the South of England than in the North of England or Scotland. The whole of these returns state in 17 cases that wheat is over an average, in 114 cases that it is an average, and in 55 under an average. Barley is reported by 8 reports to be above an average, by 93 to be an average, and by 67 to be under an average. Of oats, 24 reports are above an average, 76 an average, and 89 under an average. These figures are from all the three kingdoms; the local analysis we have before given affords a more accurate view of the year's prospects.

We may mention the general scarcity of labourers for getting in the harvest which has been so much complained of in various rural districts, and to which we propose to direct attention more fully on another occasion.

Literature.

THE ENGLISH IN INDIA: Letters from Nagpore written in 1857-58 By CAPTAIN EVANS BELL, Second Madras European Light Infantry; Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Nagpore. London: John Chapman, 8 King William street, Strand. 1859.

WE have here another valuable contribution towards India's future,—another thoughtful attempt to read the lessons of the rebellion of 1857. Captain Bell's 200 pages are well worth the perusal of every man who cares that England shall fulfil her trust towards our Indian fellow-subjects. We have seen no work evincing a more hearty sympathy with the natives, a higher appreciation of their moral and intellectual qualities, or a more generous earnestness in advocating their claims to a share in the government of their country. Captain Bell appears to us to avoid the errors of both "old" and "new" school in Indian politics,—to appreciate the capabilities of the native character without worshiping Eastern civilisation,—and to recognise the essential importance of European civilisation in India, without desiring to promote it by a disregard of the rights and feelings of the people. The only point on which we seriously differ from him is as to the extent to which his principles have already been recognised by the Indian Government and the Civil Service generally. We suspect that his actual and personal experience has been limited to one division of the great Peninsula, and that not the most advanced, or the most favourable example of our administration. Otherwise, Captain Bell would not have fallen into several serious errors of fact, or have demanded reforms which, in Bengal at least, have been initiated long ago. We must say, too, that there is an appearance of exaggeration in regard to the faults of Englishmen in India,—a disposition to represent the folly, bad temper, and impatience of young cadets as characteristic of their countrymen generally.

Most emphatically do we deny that Captain Bell's charges are true of those civil and military officers whose best qualities have been called out by the performance of arduous duty, and whose sympathies towards the people have been developed by working with and for the people. Indeed, we have no hesitation in saying that the distinguishing characteristic of the official, as contrasted with the non-official, classes in India, is that of sympathy with the natives. And nothing can be more natural. The business of the one class is to guide, educate, and elevate the people: the business of the other class to compete and drive hard bargains with them. What caused that strong party feeling during the mutiny, but the determination of Lord Canning and the officials to trust those natives who had not shown themselves untrustworthy, to discriminate between the faithful and unfaithful, when the Press and the non-official classes called upon the Government to treat *all* natives alike as traitors and scoundrels?

We do not mean to say, however, that there is not much room for improvement:—a grievous interval between the two races:—a lamentable absence of living sympathy and love. And even if Englishmen were to lay aside their pride and coldness, their airs of superiority, their uncharitable readiness to see only the dark side of native character, their want of faith in the ultimate capacity of the natives for higher things,—there would still be the great barrier of caste. Let us be just to our own countrymen, and acknowledge that there are difficulties in the way of a closer sympathy which are not of their making. So long as the religious customs of the Hindoos preclude us from "sitting at meat" with them, there cannot be that intimate social intercourse which is so essential to active and loving sympathy. We must look to the Hindoos themselves to overcome this difficulty.

We cordially agree with Captain Bell in thinking that it is alike our duty and our interest to associate the natives with us more largely in the administration. The vital importance of this has been urged before in these columns. But we do not think that the natives have been excluded from a rightful share of power and official position by any such base motive as that of keeping a larger share of patronage for our own countrymen. The feeling has been that, however qualified the natives will gradually become, under the influence of education and Christianity, for the highest offices of trust in the public service, they are not so at present. There is not yet the check of religious principle, of an enlightened and high-toned public opinion. With advancing education and extended intercourse with Europeans, a high sense of honour is growing up,—but we must wait until the feeling is stronger, before any large proportion of the more important public offices are placed in the hands of the natives. We do not fear the prevalence of actual and gross corruption so much as the influence of personal bias, party-feelings, fear of offending persons in rank, and the dread of a low-toned public opinion. Moreover, there is as yet an absence of strength of character, of self-reliance, and fertility of resource in unexpected difficulties—an inability to act in cases where no written rule or order can be referred to for guidance. It will take much time to overcome disqualifications of this kind.

We concur entirely in thinking that a great security for the growth of higher principles is to be found in affording a prospect of honourable promotion in the service of the State; because this will induce the natives to qualify themselves by attending our schools and colleges. And this is an object which the Government have kept steadily in view, though Captain Bell writes as if they had neglected it. We could name several important offices which, during the last ten years, have been thrown open to the natives which were formerly reserved for the Civil Service. Our author says:—

> There is no inducement held out to persons of recognised rank and wealth to give their children a good English education. Such persons will not allow their sons to commence life in a position little, if at all, raised above that of a menial servant, with but few prospects of rising, after many years of humble and laborious service, to the rank of a native judge on very insufficient pay—the highest prize attainable.

Now, the native judges are not promoted from menial offices, but are from the beginning native judges (moonsiffs) of the third rank; and, though their pay (180*l* a year), while in that grade, is greatly below what it ought to be, the office is one which any native would deem it an honour to hold. A great number of the native deputy magistrates commence life at once with that rank on 200*l* a year, and may ultimately obtain a salary of 720*l*. After all, good administration,—not the promotion of any particular class or race,—is the first object. And we are not at all sure that the mass of the people, excluding those personally interested in the question of place and promotion, are anxious that a very much larger share of power and administration should be placed in the hands of their countrymen. A distinguished native gentleman once said to us that he hoped he might never have to appear before a native judge, as he never could feel certain that he was not under the influence of some family prejudice, or some partisan feelings. The question is, whether we are advancing as fast as the growing intelligence and improved spirit of the educated natives warrant us in doing. That the allowances of the native judges are shamefully inadequate we have before pointed out; and we are sure that it is the worst possible economy, as well as miserable policy, to leave that injustice untouched. In another way, too, we might at once do something to raise and meet the honourable ambition of the respectable classes: we refer to the admission of natives to the Legislative Council.

As to Captain Bell's proposal to break up the Civil Service and to supply all the posts at present filled from its ranks by military men or barristers from the Supreme Court, &c., we think such a measure, even if it were practicable, would be mischievous in the extreme. So far from the Civil Service having been numerically increased, as he appears to think, for the sake of increased patronage,—its numbers have remained without any change for many years past, in spite of the immense acquisitions of territory, the formation of new governments and provinces, and the establishment of new departments of administration. Indeed, the Civil Service ought long ago to have been greatly increased,—for there is hardly a civil officer who has not infinitely more than he can do properly, and the whole Empire is under-manned. As to filling up vacancies from the casual supply of unemployed persons to be found on the spot, Macaulay and others have often shown what abuses would flow from such a system, in the enormous patronage it would throw into the hands of the Governor-General and his advisers. The jobbery would be so great, and the difficulty so great of finding qualified men among the place-hunters and tide-waiters who would go out to India for the purpose, or among briefless barristers and unsuccessful adventurers of all kinds, that in twelve months the experiment would come to an end amid universal disgust. We are amazed that so sensible and clear-headed a writer as Captain Bell should recommend that the whole civil administration should be carried on by officers taken from the army, when he must know that it was this system which, more than any other, destroyed the discipline of the Bengal army, deprived the regiments of all its good officers, and left nothing but discontented bad ones. Besides, the Civil Service, constituted as it is, must necessarily attract to its ranks men of a much higher calibre than the army could

possibly do, and men much more fitted by education and natural abilities for arduous civil and political duties than the majority of those who enter the army. It is true that *picked* men from the army have administered some of the recently acquired territories on the "non-regulation" system, but Captain Bell himself admits that "no wealthy, instructed population could endure or exist under such a slovenly, arbitrary régime," as that.

As to supplying vacancies in the civil administration by the appointment of barristers, there are not twenty men of that profession in all India who would not rather remain comfortably in the Presidency towns and make their large fortunes, than go into the jungle and pass examinations in the "black" languages for a salary which for many years would be considerably below their present earnings.

Captain Bell's remarks on the constitution of the Indian army appear to us to be of the highest value, and we trust that they may receive the attention of the Government. The mutiny has created one of those great opportunities for a sweeping reform which nothing less could have enabled us to carry out,—while it has also shown the imperative necessity of the reform. If from want of statesmanship and ability to master the question, or from that miserable tendency to petty makeshifts and compromise which is too much the characteristic of our time, we neglect the sweeping measures now required, we shall only have a recurrence of disasters in the future, perhaps even worse than those from which we have escaped. Captain Bell states most emphatically that, although there was somewhat better discipline in the Bombay and Madras armies than in the Bengal army, it was only accident and want of opportunity that prevented those armies from breaking out. He says:—"I hesitate not to state, on information which appears to me to be quite unimpeachable, that all their sympathies and hopes were with the mutineers and rebels"; and from the circumstances which he relates this assertion would appear to be fully borne out.

The fact is, as he says, that the organisation of all the three armies is thoroughly unsound, uselessly and ruinously expensive. If the native army is ever to be efficient and loyal, it must be under the influence of its European officers, and to be so the latter must consist of three or four men selected for their fitness, knowledge of the language and feelings of natives, and sympathy with them, as well as for general zeal and ability. That experiment has been fully tried in the case of the Irregular Cavalry,—though even in this force, promotion of the native officers on the fatal principal of seniority instead of merit, and the reduction of their pay, have done much to destroy the character of this arm. While, with the exception of three battalions, every one of the Bengal regular corps has either mutinied or been disarmed, in almost every irregular corps there has been a not inconsiderable party that have remained true to their allegiance. Captain Bell thinks that if the principle on which these corps were originally formed was thoroughly carried out, so that native gentlemen of rank should be encouraged to take service, no native force in India would be so valuable. On the other hand, the regular regiments have been disorganised by the system, first, of having native officers without authority promoted from the ranks exclusively on the seniority principle; and secondly, of swamping the regiments with a crowd of European officers without authority and having nothing to do.

The European officers proved themselves throughout the late mutinies to be utterly useless as a part of the regimental establishment. They showed themselves to have no commanding or restraining power over their men, and they were invariably up to the last moment utterly ignorant of their men's intentions or views. The fact is, that the European officers, with the exception of about two or three in each regiment, are in the Madras and Bombay now, as they were in the late Bengal army, perfect nonentities, with hardly any duties or responsibilities, and no inclination to discharge even those. Ordinary regimental duty without authority or the possibility of useful action, which oppresses all alike, must be demoralising and depressing beyond all other spheres of existance.

The difference, too, in the expense of regiments organised on the efficient system and those organised on the inefficient system is enormous, and all in favour of the former. The number of European officers attached to the regular cavalry regiments upon extravagant salaries is astounding. No less than 26 officers at a cost of nearly 14,000*l* a year are taken to command 400 men; while an irregular cavalry regiment has 3 officers at an expense of 2,300*l*. The men of the former class "are imitation dragoons of very indifferent quality, who in the quietest times are always grumbling about the severity of their riding school and stable duties, and the insufficiency of their pay, and who even when not mutinous, have, on active service, always been unreliable." "The Irregular Cavalry," on the other hand, "form a special and peculiar body of admirable light horsemen, whose place could not be supplied and whose functions could not be performed by any number of the finest English dragoons. They will cheerfully undergo fatigue, and exposure, and bad living, that would disorganise British troops in India. They find everything themselves,—horses, arms, and clothing." The same contrast in expense and efficiency is observable between the regular and irregular branches of the infantry; and the statements of Captain Bell on this important subject are fully borne out by abundant evidence from other sources.

Instead of a native army of 200 battalions, Captain Bell thinks 100 would be quite enough (50 for Bengal, 30 for Madras, and 20 for Bombay), all organised on the irregular principle, with 3 *selected* officers: and then 45,000 (instead of 80,000) European soldiers would be found amply sufficient for the defence of the country. The saving effected by the reduction of the *native army alone* would be *two millions a year*.

WILLIAM BURKE THE AUTHOR OF JUNIUS: An Essay on his Era. By JELINGER COOKSON SYMONS, Barrister-at-Law, &c. London: Smith, Elder, and Co. 1859.

THE question as to the authorship of Junius remains involved in its original obscurity. *Stat nominis umbra* was the motto which the writer prefixed to the first edition of his collected letters, and the shadows which surround his name are still undispersed. In his dedication to the English people, Junius avowed that his secret was known only to himself, and would perish with him. In spite of the many efforts which have been made to falsify this declaration, it still holds good. While conflicting theories divide opinion, Junius cannot be said to have been identified. The list of those who at one time or another have, with more or less plausibility or absurdity, been made responsible for the celebrated libels, is a numerous one. During, and for some time after, their appearance, suspicion pointed to Burke. Lord George Sackville, Charles Loyd, Colonel Barré, Horne, Dr Francis, the father of Sir Philip, and many others have had the honour, or dishonour, of temporary identification with the pseudonymous satirist. A recent article in the "Quarterly Review" (Dec., 1851) attempts to prove that the second Lord Lyttelton—known for his genius, vices, and the mysterious fulfilment of his own prediction as to the time of his death—was Junius. Mr Smith, the editor of the Grenville Correspondence, has revived the claims of Lord Temple. But ever since the publication, in 1816, of Mr John Taylor's essay, entitled "Junius Identified with a distinguished Living Character," the betting has been in favour of Sir Philip Francis. Lord Macaulay asserts that the "coincidences" which point to him "are such as would be sufficient to convict a murderer." Mr Wade, the editor of Bohn's edition of Junius, alleges that the late Sir Vicary Gibbs, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, used to say "that, if the case had been argued before him as judge, he should have directed the jury to find Sir Philip Francis guilty." Lords Campbell, Brougham, and Mahon, and others as eminent, are also confirmed "Franciscans." There can be no doubt from Lady Francis's letters to Lord Campbell and Mr Wade, that Sir Philip,—though never in so many words admitting himself to be Junius, and, indeed, though always denying it, with an assumption of indignation, in the presence of strangers,—was anxious indirectly to encourage her in the belief, and succeeded, in fact, in making her believe, that he was Junius. His wedding present consisted of a copy of the Letters of Junius, which, says Lady Francis, "he bid me take to my room and not let it be seen, or speak on the subject." After his death a parcel addressed to her was found sealed up in his bureau. It contained the work which endeavours to fix upon himself the authorship of the letters, Taylor's "Junius Identified." "His manners and conversation," she further says, "were such as to leave me not a shadow of doubt on the fact of his being the author, telling me circumstances that none but Junius could know;" though "he never avowed himself more than saying he knew what my opinion was, and never contradicting it." All this seems very strong on the side of the "Franciscans." But it must be remembered that Sir Philip was an exceedingly vain, and, it must be added, an utterly unscrupulous man,—in writing Junius with its slanders and outrages, and denying to have written it, if he were really the author, and in indirectly claiming to have written it, if he were not the author. He was just the man who would be likely by

> Head shake,
> Or by pronouncing of some doubtful phrase,
> As "Well I know";—or "I could, an if I would";—
> Or "If I list to speak;"—or "There be an if there might";—
> Or such ambiguous giving out,

to seek to leave an impression so flattering to his love of notoriety and literary vanity, as that he was Junius, while refraining from an explicit statement that might lead to troublesome inquiries.

"It would be a waste of time," says Lord Macaulay, "to prove that Burke was not Junius." Mr Jelinger Symons, who, we are happy to see, has returned to sublunary matters, hopeless, we suppose, of setting astronomers right on the subject of the moon's motion, has in substance revived, and supported with great industry and some ingenuity, the hypothesis which Lord Macaulay considers so untenable. He does not, it is true, attribute the direct composition of the Letters of Junius to Edmund Burke, but to his cousin and devoted friend and follower, William Burke. Nevertheless he thinks Edmund was cognisant of them, that he prompted them, and that they probably underwent his literary supervision. In reply to an inquiry of Charles Townshend, Burke writes:—"I can give you my word and honour that I am not the author of Junius, and that I know not the author of that paper, and I do authorise you to say so." Mr Symons tries to prove that this sentence does not contain an explicit denial of knowledge of the

authorship; that the phrase "that paper" is designedly ambiguous, and cannot refer to the whole series of the Letters of Junius, but probably only to some one of the number; "and of such one letter taken singly," says Mr Symons, "he might not have known of his own knowledge of the authorship." Mr Symons thinks that Burke "is not blameable for going to the utmost limits of literal truth" in his denial; "his offence was venial if he slightly exceeded them." We do not think so; we believe that Burke had more of that chivalrous sense of honour, which, to use his own phrase, "feels a stain like a wound," than to condescend to such jesuitical equivocation and subtle falsehood. With us, Burke's denial has more weight than all Mr Symons's circumstantial evidence.

William Burke has left scarcely any writings behind him which enable us to judge of his style. Horace Walpole, however, speaks of him as "of much ingenuity and sharpness" in "party papers." Mr Macknight, in his recent biography of Burke, says "he had the reputation of writing many keen satires on the political opponents of his friends, and had undoubtedly considerable literary talent." On these testimonies, and on that of Mr Prior, an earlier biographer of Burke, to the effect that "William Burke found himself much better qualified to wield his pen than his tongue," Mr Symons relies as proof of the capacity of William Burke to write the Letters of Junius.

The method adopted by Mr Symons "for the linking of the circumstantial evidence by which the case must be proved against William Burke," is "to take consecutively the events of the day, the private letters of Edmund Burke, and his speeches and pamphlets, as an index to the policy of the Burkes: comparing them closely with the contemporary labours of Junius. I believe," he adds, "this has never been done: and hence the failure to discover Junius."

It is impossible for us to follow in detail Mr Symons's very minute examination. The evidence adduced by him is necessarily cumulative; and it would be unjust to dwell upon single points, which, though weak taken one by one, might be strong collectively. We can only give in general terms the impression left by his discussion upon our minds. We must say, then, that while the facts brought together might, setting aside Edmund Burke's denial, be sufficient to suggest suspicion, they yet fall far short of proof. They might justify a grand jury in sending the case for trial, but they would not justify a common jury in condemning. They are far too general; fitting many other persons than the Burkes. Many persons, known and unknown, must, from official position, and from connection with the parties of Rockingham or Grenville, have been in a position to obtain the information so unscrupulously used by Junius, and must have shared his political principles, and, if sufficiently vindictive and base, his private animosities. Mr Symons seems to us, moreover, signally unsuccessful in his attempt to reconcile the position of the Burkes, with the tone assumed by Junius to George Grenville; and his proof that William Burke was the author of the letters in which Junius attacks Lord Hillsborough is singularly halting. It rests upon a sentence of Horace Walpole's, who, in his History of the Reign of George III., vol. iii., p. 240, says: "Lord Hillsborough, in particular, was acrimoniously pursued by the younger Burke in many publications." There is not the slightest ground for identifying William Burke and the many publications with the dozen letters of Junius on the same subject. It is curious that Mr Symons should not see that if Horace Walpole's testimony is to be of any service to him, he must maintain and prove that Walpole, of all men, knew who Junius was, and without directly revealing the secret, let it thus indirectly escape him.

On the whole, while recommending Mr Symons's book as an ingenious contribution to the literature of the Junius question, we cannot say that he has advanced it towards its solution. With all its many weak points, the case for or against Francis (as the reader chooses) is stronger than that which has been made out in regard to any other claimant or *suspect*.

CIVILISED AMERICA. By THOMAS C. GRATTAN, late Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of Massachusetts, &c.; Author of "A History of the Netherlands," &c. 2 Vols. London: Bradbury and Evans.

THIS is a very elaborate and searching survey of the national characteristics of the American Union. The author takes the New England States, in which he principally resided, as the basis of his criticism, and considers the remaining States with reference to the "Yankeeism," which, radiating from the old States, in his opinion, pervades more or less the whole of the Union, giving a "Yankee" national type, essentially one and the same, in contradistinction to European characteristics. The spirit of the book is conveyed in a paragraph of the preface, in which "the author would add, for his own sake, and for that of all who have the means of enjoying even the moderate refinements of Europe, that he should be sorry to exist for ever under such a system as that of which he has here related his experience. As a sequence to this avowal, he would disclaim any desire to treat his subject flippantly, or to speak with asperity of a people with whom he lived so long on friendly and familiar terms. He has followed the bent of his natural style of writing, taking his topics as they occurred, treating them without constraint, and striving to blend the light and the serious in fair proportions." We have no serious fault to find with this candid statement. If a gentleman who has resided for a considerable time in one place, thinks fit to write about it at all, it is better that he should state his real opinion of the society in which he has been mixing familiarly, and not affect a liking which he does not really feel. No doubt, also, it is not our part, in the interest of the public, to discourage works proceeding from those who have the best means of information, merely because they place the author in a somewhat doubtful position with his *ci-devant* hosts. If he refrains from actually mentioning names, or identifying private circles too distinctly, the rest is undoubtedly a matter of individual taste, and an affair to be settled between the author and the society which he criticises. Public men, too,—though we think that the author has occasionally availed himself a little unfairly of the opportunities afforded by the intercourse of private life,—are generally admitted to be legitimate game for the writer as well as the orator. We receive therefore, thankfully, the observations of a close observer on such men as Daniel Webster and Professor Everett, and are glad when we light on one or two exceptional passages to the general strain of disparagement in which their moral estimate is couched. It was decidedly better, too, that the author should follow the bent of his own natural style, and we willingly put up with irrelevancy, and something that looks not unlike flippancy in some passages, in consideration of the good sense and original humour of many others. But independently of all these points, on which we might be willing to come to some compromise with our author, to use his own words, we must "add for our own sake, and for that of all who" are disposed to pin their faith to his representation of American life, that we consider him quite as much disqualified by his own cast of character, and the tone and bias of his own tastes and prejudice, for forming a just estimate of "Yankeeism," as he is qualified by his official position and his acute and energetic mind for giving an instructive and amusing picture of its outward characteristics. We could very well understand and sympathise with the dislike of a quiet and refined Englishman or Irishman at the machinery of democratic political life in the "States." But this is not the predominant feeling of Mr Grattan's book. He is a devoted admirer of the great Irish "Liberator," and has no white-kid-glove repulsion to "caucuses;" indeed, his sympathies are clearly enough with the ultra-democratic "Loco-focos," rather than with their rivals the "Whigs." The antipathy to American life, which is patent in nearly every page of this work, is a social one. It is the easy, lively, Irish gentleman, of the anti-Orange party, with habits tinged somewhat by European continental society, fretting against the uncongenial ways of eating, drinking, and visiting, and the somewhat too heavily intellectual conversation of the progeny of the fugitive Puritans of the days of the Stuarts. Wherever he can get or make an opportunity, Mr Grattan bestows his malison on the ancestors, so that he has small inducement to look with favour or allowance on the doings or misdoings of their descendants. He is furious at the very commencement of his book against Puritan farmer "Dexter" for cheating (as he alleges) those amiable and single-hearted creatures, the native Indians,—and many a hint and many a direct observation do we find in the remainder of the volumes concerning the descendants of "goodman Dexter," and his brother Puritans. Take, for example, the manner in which a *compliment* to Yankee honesty is worked out into something very much the reverse:—

> For the justification of Yankee reputation, I must state that I never knew in any country more correctness in shop accounts. Indeed I can recollect very few instances of charges a second time made after payment, in our dealings with the tradesmen of Boston or elsewhere. The only attempts at actual dishonesty worth mentioning were confined to a printer and publisher (a low fellow) and a lawyer, a person of good "connections," and who is considered a "smart" practitioner. *I must admit that a total want of conscience in laying on high prices, extreme sharpness, and illiberality in matters of business, are the common characteristics of the New Englanders towards each other. But in all smaller transactions, such as totting up accounts, I believe a cautious probity to be the rule, and cheating the conception.*

And numerous are the similar *admissions* made with a 'candour' not very pleasant to the American society criticised.

Let it not be supposed that we complain of the criticisms which the author's taste in such matters compels him to pass on American social usages. We have no doubt that he has endeavoured to reproduce faithfully the impressions which they made upon him; and few Englishmen will be disposed to do battle in behalf of the majority of those which the author holds up to ridicule. They will seem indefensible to most of us, on the very face of them. But what we do complain of,—though we believe it to be an inevitable consequence of Mr Grattan's own cast of character,—is, that so much is made of these social defects, and so little is said of the more manly and sterling qualities of which perhaps even Mr Grattan would not entirely ignore the existence.

The most valuable portion of the work is the full account given of the diplomacy attending the settlement of the North-Western boundary under the auspices of the late Lord Ashburton.

MARY STUART. By ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE. Black, Edinburgh.

It would be a mistake to criticise this book as a regular historical work. It is not, and does not profess to be, more than a summary statement of the author's own impression of the life and character of Mary Stuart, based on the researches of M. Dargaud. The whole of M. de Lamartine's text does not occupy more than 122 pages of large type, widely printed, and with ample margin. The rest of the little volume consists of illustrative notes on some of the statements in the text. The work appears solely in an English dress, being translated from the unpublished French MS. It has all the neatness of execution which characterises French memoir writing, and now and then some of M. de Lamartine's old power of eloquent description. On the whole, however, it is written rather elegantly than eloquently. The author's object is to convey an idea of the *romantic* interest attaching to the career of the Scottish Queen; and, with the intuition of a painter, he spreads upon his canvas the darker as well as the lighter hues of his heroine's character—and, to use his own words, pictures her as "closing by a saintly death the life of a Clytemnestra." Under such melo-dramatic conditions, we must not expect a very consistent or profound conception of character. The merit of the book is that it contains a clear and vigorous outline of the events of Mary's life, drawn from the latest researches of historians.

In opposition to M. Dargaud, M. de Lamartine considers that "it was not the Catholicism of Mary Stuart that proved fatal to Scotland; it was her youth, her levity, her loves, and her faults." He argues that had Scotland at once become Protestant, as England had become since the time of Henry VIII., one of the greatest obstacles to her absorption by England would have disappeared with the difference of religion. Catholicism was therefore esteemed a part of Scottish patriotism, and "to destroy it would have been to tear their native country from the hearts of the Catholic portion of the people." It appears to us, on the contrary, that the dependence of Scotland on England, and the influence which the latter exercised over the counsels of the former during the reign of James V. and Mary, sprang in a great measure from the necessity which the Protestant party in the Northern Kingdom lay under of seeking the assistance of the English Sovereigns against their own Princes. The argument of M. de Lamartine ignores the existence already in Scotland of a considerable and increasing Protestant party, and the fact that any distinctive antagonism between England and Scotland on the question of religion had already become impossible. In such a case it would have been the true policy of the Stuart Sovereigns to disarm the intrigues of England with religious malcontents, by either adopting the same faith, or by a frank and generous toleration. Instead of this they threw themselves into the arms of the ultra-Catholic party, and reduced their Protestant subjects to an alternative between disloyalty to their Prince, or to their religious convictions. Forcing the French alliance on the Scottish nation in connection with so hateful a cause, was the surest way of entirely destroying the French party, and of giving to England the character of a protector of the national liberty. On John Knox our author passes stern and uncompromising sentence. "Knox was the Savonarola of Edinburgh; as overbearing, popular, and cruel as he of Florence, he stood alone between the people, the throne, and the Parliament, as a fourth power representing sacred sedition, a power which claimed a place side by side with the other powers of the State; a man the more to be feared by the Queen, because his virtue was, so to speak, a kind of fanatical conscience. To become a martyr or to make martyrs for what he believed to be the cause of God, were to him indifferent. He was ready to give himself up to the death; and why should he hesitate to devote others to the scaffold?" The complex and yet single-hearted character of Knox is evidently removed quite beyond the range of the author's sympathies, and consequently of his appreciation. All the above may be admitted, and yet the real character of Knox is as far as ever from having been properly set forth. Murray finds greater appreciation and a more kindly judgment, though here also the astute and political side of the Regent's character, which is the least favourable and agreeable, is not explained except by that hacknied form of excuse, "the exigencies of the time." M. de Lamartine, much to our surprise, rejects the Casket letters, and in a note tries to revive the old exploded doubts as to their genuineness, but he allows, on other grounds, the truth of the testimony which they bear to the *complicity* (though not the actual participation) of Mary in the murder of Darnley. His account of the rest of Mary's career in Scotland needs no particular remark. To Elizabeth he does not do the commonest justice—evidently he has not the faintest conception of her real character. Indeed, the romance of crime in Mary's case having nearly ended, the romance of suffering is now to begin; and the Clytemnestra of politics and passion is to pass into the Catholic saint and martyr. So the steps to this conclusion are paved over the reputation of the rival Queen. Of course M. de Lamartine is too honest to ignore the intrigues of Mary with the Courts of Spain and France, and against Elizabeth; but he palliates all by the plea of the cruel conduct of that Princess. We have no idea of claiming very much tenderness of heart for Elizabeth, or any other Tudor Prince; but her self-command under gross personal provocation from the Scottish Queen, and her evident occasional pity and misgivings of conscience as to the justice of her course towards her captive sister-Sovereign, ought to be taken into account in any estimate of her character, and of their relations to one another. This portion of M. de Lamartine's history, however, vacillates between the favourable and unfavourable view of Mary's conduct, without that unity of conception in the main which accompanies and is the essential of real moderation and impartiality. What is there in the mere fact of Mary's dying most courageously and with a queenly and heroic resignation to an inevitable fate, without expressing the slightest remorse for her undoubted crimes, and without flinching one iota from the prosecution of the designs with which they were connected, to warrant the strange antithesis:—"As long as there was no expiation she remained a *criminal;* by expiation she became a *victim*"?

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The New Zealand Handbook. Stanford.
Dur Britik der Politischen Dekonomie. Berlin: Dunder.
The Duke of Coburg's Pamphlet on Russia. Hardwicke.
A Letter on the Armstrong Gun. Ridgway.
The Results of Negro Emancipation. Watts.
War in London; or, Peace in London. Hope.
Fifth Annual Report of the Directors of the Association for Promoting Improvement in the Dwellings and Domestic Condition of Agricultural Labourers in Scotland. Blackwood.
Friends in Council. Two vols. Parker.
The Story of Italy. Bentley.
Marco Griffi, the Italian Patriot. Bentley.
The Cruise of the Pearl Round the World. Bentley.
Theory of Compound Interest. Lockwood.
The Symbolic Anglo-German Vocabulary. Simpkin and Co.
Map of Tasmania. Stanford.
"Under Government." Bell and Daldy.

Foreign Correspondence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Since the Emperor's return "from the wars," several of his best friends have, I am informed, spared no opportunity of representing to him that his war with Austria, undertaken against the wish both of France and Europe, was a grievous mistake; and that if he wishes to preserve his seat on the throne he must carefully avoid war for the future, except, indeed, for national reasons of the very highest importance. The representations made have, I am assured, produced such impression on his mind that he has definitively determined on adopting a peace policy; and to demonstrate this policy to the world he has decreed a complete amnesty—that is, one without any condition whatever, to all political prisoners and political exiles. He has also granted an amnesty to the newspapers which had received "warnings." Satisfactory as these measures are, I hear that his friends are telling him that they are not all that the situation requires, inasmuch as they are exclusively of a domestic character, and that he ought to do something to prove to foreign nations, and especially to that one which it is his paramount interest to conciliate—namely, England—that his intentions are decidedly pacific. And they have told him that nothing would establish this so clearly as to labour for the development of commerce; they have also shown him that the sole way to develop commerce, and especially that with England, is to make sweeping reforms in the French tariffs. His Majesty has listened to these gentlemen with such marked interest that, I am told, they really entertain serious hopes of seeing before long tariff reforms decreed. Let us pray, for the sake of France, of England, and of Europe, that their hope will be realised.

The Bank of Industrial and Commercial Credit of this city opened yesterday a subscription for 40,000,000f (1,600,000*l*) in the new Russian loan of Messrs Thomson, Bonar, and Co., of London. These gentlemen, it may be remembered, figured amongst the founders of the said bank. The subscription is to close on Saturday. The conditions of it are of course the same as in London.

Business on the Bourse has again been inactive, and it has not been in the slightest degree affected by the pacific dispositions ascribed to the Emperor and by the measures he has taken. All the leading speculators and bankers are, however, out of town. The following are the quotations:—

	Thursday, Aug. 11.		Thursday, Aug. 18.
	f c		f c
Threes	69 70		69 0
New 3 per Cent. Loan	70 10		69 50
Bank of France	2,825 0		2,800 0
Credit Foncier	660 0		660 0
Credit Mobilier	847 50		823 0
Orleans Railway	1,370 0		1,356 25
Northern	932 50		925 0
Ditto, new	815 0		807 50
Eastern	652 50		645 0
Mediterranean	872 50		863 75
Southern	512 50		510 0
Western	563 0		555 0
Geneva	535 0		527 50
Austrian	565 0		561 25
Sardinian (Victor Emmanuel)	415 0		415 0
South Austrian (Lombard)	562 50		556 25

The monthly return of the Bank of France, published in your last, has excited considerable attention. It shows that the metallic reserve on the 11th of this month, 628,000,000f in round figures, was the largest yet attained since the beginning of the year, that of July having been 560,000,000f; of June, 571,000,000f; of May, 518,000,000f; of April, 544,000,000f; of March, 557,000,000f; of February, 524,000,000f; and of January, 526,000,000f. It shows that the discounts were not only inferior to those of the three preceding months, but were but little superior to those of the first four months of the year when commerce was paralysed by the apprehension of war,—the figures being 463,000,000f on the 11th August, 532,000,000f in July, 535,000,000f in June, 511,000,000f in May, 445,000,000f in April, 447,000,000f in March, 484,000,000f in February, and 461,000,000f in January. It shows that for the month ending August the advances on public securities and railway bonds and shares were only 122,000,000f, whereas in July they were 193,000,000f; in June, 197,000,000f; in May, 189,000,000f; in April, 166,000,000f; in March, 154,000,000f; in February, 151,000,000f; and in January, 159,000,000f. It shows, likewise, that the accounts current of private persons were in August only 213,000,000f; but that in July they were 283,000,000f; in June, 338,000,000f; in May, 300,0000,000f; in April, 238,000,000f; in March, 257,000,000f; in February, 264,000,000f; and in January, 214,000,000f. As to the notes in circulation, they were, it states, in August, 736,000,000f; in July, 734,000,000f; in June, 669,000,000f; in May, 736,000,000f; in April, 737,000,000f; in March, 706,000,000f; in February, 725,000,000f; and in January, 755,000,000f. These figures prove that, on the whole, the business done by the Bank has been worse since peace was concluded, than it was when war was apprehended and when war was raging.

The dividend of 33f which, as stated in a recent letter, was declared by the Discount Bank (Comptoir d'Escompte) of Paris for the year 1858-9 (30th June), is considerably lower than those of the three preceding years, that of 1857-8 having been 42f; that of 1856-7, 43f; and that of 1855-6, 47f. The number of bills discounted by the Bank in 1858-9 was 999,735, and the amount of them was 703,757,423f; in 1856-7 there were 985,066 bills of 780,815,867f; in 1855 6, 942,746 of 732,037,259f; and in 1854-5, 938,898 of 735,333,235f. The net profits, like the dividend, show a gradual decline: in 1858-9, they were 1,861,041f; in 1857-8, 1,996,160f; in 1856-7, 2,029,734f; and in 1855-6, 2,256,206f. Notwithstanding these unfavourable results, the dividend of 1858-9 was at the rate of rather more than 6 per cent. the 500f share, and the reserve was 3,940,235f.

It is believed on the Bourse that the Bank of France has already succeeded in selling about 4,000,000*l* sterling worth of the railway bonds, of which some time ago it undertook the disposal, in order to supply the companies with funds for continuing the execution of their new lines and embranchments. What is certain is, that these bonds have been taken by the public more readily than had been expected.

Some delay is, it appears, to take place in the issue of the long-expected new regulations relative to stock-brokers. The principal feature in these regulations will be, in all probability, as I have already told you, the grant to brokers of permission to employ one or two of their clerks as their deputies in the transaction of operations for money. This will be an improvement on the present system; but the best thing the Government could have done would have been to make stock-broking free; the next best to increase the number of brokers. As the Government takes on itself to regulate everything, it is to be hoped that, in addition to giving stock-brokers deputies, it will reduce their charges. It can do so without injustice, as their present profits are so enormous that their office is worth a huge sum:—only the other day one of them sold the good-will of his for 72,000*l* English!

A fact related in a Bordeaux newspaper is worth repeating:—A *Chinese* firm of Singapore, Messrs Tam-Kin-Chin and Co., have caused a steam-vessel of 1,200 tons burden to be constructed in that city by M. Armand, an eminent shipbuilder. The vessel is now completed, and is about to be sent to its destination. This is, perhaps, the first time a Chinese commercial establishment has caused a vessel to be constructed in Europe, and surprise is expressed that the cheaper market of London or Glasgow was not preferred to that of Bordeaux.

The latest report of the *Echo Agricole*, the leading agricultural journal of this city, on the harvest, confirms the accounts given in preceding letters. It says:—"The result of the wheat harvest is this:—generally speaking, the quantity of grain will not be inferior to that of an average year, but as regards quality and weight, the wheat of 1859 will be much inferior to those of 1857 and 1858."

The following is an account of the markets:—

FLOUR.—The market at *Paris* has again been very calm during the past week. Yesterday the quotations were for the different sorts from 45f to 50f the sack of 157 kilogrammes. The four marks, which have also been calm, were yesterday at 49f and 49f 50c for the current month; 50f for September.

WHEAT.—At *Paris*, yesterday, offers were less numerous than in the preceding week, and purchasers were not more anxious to buy. For good old wheat of the first quality 26f to 26f 50c the sack of 120 kilogs were demanded, and for choice new wheat those prices were obtained. For inferior qualities only 23f to 24f 50c were given. At *Marseilles*, prices have declined, owing to large arrivals and small demands. As to the provincial markets, there has been a rise of from 10c to 1f per hectolitre in 14, a fall of from 11c to 1f 23c in 64, and 41 have remained unchanged—11 firm.

COTTON.—The sales of the week ending Friday, at *Havre*, were 6,682 bales, and the importations 3,585. The closing prices for low New Orleans were 106f the 50 kilogs, and the very ordinary ditto, 113f—that is without change. On Monday of this week no business was done, on account of the Emperor's *fete*. On Tuesday there was a good demand, but yesterday business was dull. Yesterday, low New Orleans was 106f 50c, but the prices of other sorts were generally favourable to purchasers.

COFFEE.—At *Havre*, for the week ending Friday, the demand was regular, especially for Brazil, and prices were firm. The business done consisted of 300 sacks Hayti at 68f the 50 kilogs; 5,447 sacks Brazil, not washed, 64f to 71f; 1,823 ditto, washed, 70f to 81f; 567 sacks Laguayra, 76f to 77f; and 450 Ceylon native, 122f 50f duty paid. In addition, various quantities of damaged Hayti, Laguayra and Ceylon were disposed of. The arrivals of the week were 1,238 sacks. This week the sales have been 3,000 sacks Ceylon, 120f duty paid; 500 sacks Hayti Cape, 68f 50c in bond; 1,200 ditto, for delivery, 68f; 120 sacks Rio, 66f. At *Bordeaux*, last week, a small quantity of Santiago was sold at 1f 70c to 1f 90c the kilog; 1,520 sacks Laguayra, at 1f 60c to 1f 80c the kilog; 2,000 sacks Malabar at 2f 75c to 2f 80c duty paid. This week, 1,350 sacks Laguayra have been sold at nearly the same prices. At *Nantes*, last week, 1,124 sacks Padang were sold by auction at 125f to 129f 50c the 100 kilogs. Yesterday, 2,367 sacks Ceylon native, damaged, went at from 110f to 122f 50c; and a small quantity of Ceylon plantation at 142f to 150f. At *Marseilles*, last week, about 5,400 sacks Rio were sold at from 68f to 72f.

SUGAR.—At *Havre*, in the week ending Friday, business was active, but prices declined. 800 hogsheads of French West India went at from 58f to (for a very small choice lot) 60f the 50 kilogs duty paid; 4,600 sacks Pernambuco at 32f 50c in bond; 2,309 casks Havana at 35f 70c to 36f. The principal arrivals were 340 casks Guadaloupe and 2,010 Havana. This week little has been done. Yesterday, French West India was at 58f duty paid. At *Bordeaux*, the sales of the week ending Saturday were not considerable, and the closing quotations on that day were—French West India, 53f; Guadeloupe "saine," 62f; Reunion, 62f to 62f 50c. This week, 50 casks French West India have been sold, but the price is not stated. At *Nantes*, the sales for the week ending Saturday were important. Reunion closed at 61f to 61f 50c; Maurilius, 62f: French West India, 60f. Nothing has been done this week.

INDIGO.—At *Havre*, last week, only 24 cases Bengal at 9f 70c the ½-kilog duty paid, and 2 Java at 11f 10c, were sold. This week there have been no sales. At *Bordeaux*, some small sales have been effected this week, but the quotations are not given.

HIDES.—At *Havre*, for the week ending Friday, the demand was well maintained. 1,664 Buenos Ayres dry were sold at 162f 50c the 50 kilogs duty paid; 600 Monte Video salted, 82f 50c; 1,000 Rio Grande ditto, 77f; 2,000 Rio Janeiro ditto, 62f 50c; 2,150 Pernambuco salted, 67f; 150 Trinidad salted, 72f 50c; 40 Martinique, 75f; 930 horse salted La Plata, 12f 25c to 12f 50c each. The arrivals exceeded 2,000. This week the sales have been rather extensive, and yesterday prices were: Buenos Ayres dry from 85f to 148f duty paid; Rio Janeiro, 62f 50c.

TALLOW.—At *Havre*, last week, nothing was done. This week some lots of Buenos Ayres have been sold at 65f the 50 kilogs duty paid. At *Paris*, yesterday, the quotation was 128f 70c the 100 kilogs in the walls, and 121f 50c outside, which were 50c higher than those of last week.

WOOL.—At *Havre*, last week, the sole sales were about a dozen bales Buenos Ayres at different prices. The arrivals were nearly 4,500 bales. This week 52 bales of Buenos Ayres washed have been sold at from 3f to 3f 75c the kilog in bond; and 4 bales Chili, 6f.

SPIRITS.—At *Paris*, yesterday, 3-6 of 90 deg. first quality was 84f to 85f the hectolitre; Montpellier, 86 deg., 110f. At *Bordeaux*, the day before yesterday, 3-6 Languedoc was 112f 50c. At *Orleans*, yesterday, 3-6 Montpellier was 115f.

TURIN, Aug. 13.

The Government has resolved on establishing a branch of the National Bank at Milan. It will, it is said, raise the necessary capital by an issue of 5,000 shares at 48*l* English each—a sum between 5*l* and 6*l* less than the present quotation of shares in this city; but they are to be reserved exclusively to the traders of Milan who pay the highest amount of taxes. It is also believed that the present holders of shares will be required to pay a call of 10*l* per share remaining due.

A report is current that the Government will shortly raise another loan of 4,000,000*l* sterling.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.

There is reason to believe that the Government contemplates adopting a measure of considerable importance—namely, to dissolve the Company of the Austrian Lloyds—paying it, of course, an indemnity—and to carry on its business itself. The Government, however, ought to know that commercial operations are, for many reasons, best left in private hands.

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The latest New York advices describe less ease in the money market. The continued large importations of merchandise from Europe and the consequent shipments of gold had at length created a general anticipation that some degree of pressure may be witnessed towards the end of the year. Already the rates of discount had advanced to 6½ per cent. for the best short paper, and 8 per cent. for that of longer date. Second-class bills could not be negotiated except on considerably higher terms.

There was no apprehension, however, of any important difficulties, the country being rich in all kinds of produce. With a few local exceptions, the harvest in the West was very abundant, and the growing cotton crop promises, it is said, to be the largest ever made.

The following is a summary of the condition of the Banks of New York on the 25th of June, 1859:—

RESOURCES.		dol's
Loans and Discounts		135,027,440
Overdrafts	759 dols and	389,455
Due from Banks		13,458,254
Due from Directors	6,876,122 dols	...
Due from Brokers	3,566,335 d'ls	...
Real Estates	10,000 dols and	8 481,879
Specie		22,207,782
Cash items		17,132,630
Stocks and Promissory Notes		26 934,786
Bonds and Mortgages		8,104,474
Bills of Solvent Banks		2,262,590
Bills of Suspended Banks	150 dols and	1,558
Loss and Expense Account		1,483,010
Add for Cents		937
		285,164,804
LIABILITIES.		
Capital		110 605,776
Circulation		26,759,915
Profits		13,524,418
Due Banks		30,175,329
Due Individuals and Corporations, other than Banks		1,418,294
Due Treasurer of the State of New York		1,439,980
Due Depositors on demand		99 597,772
Amount due to others not included in either of the above heads		1,642,818
Add for Cents		502
		285,164,804

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office at New York, for the month ending July 30, 1859:—

	dols	c	dols	c
Deposits of Gold:—				
Foreign coins	12,000	0		
Foreign bullion	8,000	0		
United States bullion	137,600	0		
			157,600	0
Deposits and purchases of Silver:—				
Foreign coins	33,400	0		
Foreign bullion	6,400	0		
United States bullion (contained in gold)	1,900	0		
Old coins	1,000	0		
Lake Superior	1,200	0		
			43,900	0
Total deposits, payable in bars			155 000	0
Total deposits, payable in coin			46 500	0
			201,500	0
Gold bars stamped			296,795	68
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage			57,720	56

Statement of the deposits and coinage at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, for the month of July, 1859:—

DEPOSITS.			dols	c
Gold from California			117,027	50
Gold from other sources			41,692	50
Total gold deposits			158,720	0
Silver deposits, including purchases			37,770	0
Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar received in exchange for new cents			20,000	0
Total silver deposits			57,770	0
Copper cents (o. s.) received in exchange for new cents			2,740	0
Total deposits			219,230	0
COINAGE.				
Denomination.	No. Pieces.		Value. dols	c
Gold—Double eagles	3,806		76,120	0
Half eagles	4,303		21,515	0
Dollars	20,153		20,153	0
Total	28,262		117,788	0
Silver—Dollars	33,000		33,000	0
Quarter dollars	40,000		10,000	0
Total	73,000		43,000	0
Copper—Cents	3,000,000		30,000	0
RECAPITULATION.				
Gold coinage	28,262		117,788	0
Silver	73,000		43,000	0
Copper	3,000,000		30,000	0
Total	3,101,262		190,788	0

According to official Custom House tables, the foreign trade of the port of New York for the month of July stands as follows:—

	dols.
Imports	27,286,120
Exports	15,602,393
Imports over exports	11,683,727

The specie shipments are included in the above (10,051,019 dols).

The imports from 1st January to the 1st inst. were	156,286,000
Exports	24,298,000
	121,988,000

The specie shipments during the same period amounted to 43,247,000 dols, against 15,160,000 dols for the corresponding season in 1858.

Comparative statement of the import of foreign dry goods at the port of New York, for the week ending August 5, and since January 1:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Import for the week—	dols.	dols.	dols.
Entered at the port	2,801,465	3 580,816	3,840,420
Thrown on market	3,096,122	3,732,879	3,986 346
Since Jan. 1—			
Entered at the port	66,716,293	33,750.174	75,623,412
Thrown on market	66,383,342	39,663,380	75,194,738

The receipts at tide-water of flour, wheat, corn, and barley at New York, for the fourth week of July, in 1858 and 1859, were as follows:—

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Barley. bush.
1858	110,400	406,200	463,200	4,800
1859	5,800	56,600	104,700	3,800
Decrease	104,600	349,600	385,500	1,000

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far for the years 1858 and 1859, have been:—

	Flour. bbls.	Wheat. bush.	Corn. bush.	Barley. bush.
1858	754,600	4,364,800	1,790,200	374,900
1859	183,100	368,300	1,128,400	144,600
Decrease	571,500	3,796,300	661,800	230,300

Reducing the wheat to flour, the deficiency in the receipts of 1859 is equal to 1,330,800 bbls.

The receipts at tide-water of the principal articles of produce, from the opening of the canals to and including the 31st ult., have been as follows:—

Canal open—	1857. May 6.	1858. April 28.	1859. April 15.
Flour bbls	224,400	754,600	183,100
Wheat bush	1,389,900	4,364,600	568,300
Corn	1,615,500	1,790 200	1,128,400
Barley	126,400	374,900	144,600
Rye	95,700	187,800	99,700
Oats	1,389,100	2,066,100	2,082,400
Pork bbls	9.898	16,157	31,045
Beef	2,782	6,753	14,010
Cheese lbs	138,600	132 300	165,400
Butter	107,700	92,400	218,300
Lard	389,800	1,952,100	2,797,700
Bacon	1,904,100	2,755,400	1,668,800
Wool	472,600	571,800	525,700

The annexed report shows the state of the Albany lumber market to the 3d inst.:—There is some improvement in the lumber trade. The demand is scattered throughout the Northern States. Some pine has been bought up for Virginia, but nothing further South. The receipts of July have been quite large, footing up 47,163,662 feet of boards and scantling against 35,928,167 corresponding month last year. These figures show an excess of over eleven millions of feet. The yards are all fully stocked, and the business during the month having been moderate, the receipts have greatly exceeded the shipments. The assortment of pine, spruce, and hemlock is good, while hardwoods can be found more plenty, and the assortment greatly improved. Shipments the past week moderate and freights unchanged. The receipts by the Erie and Champlain canals during the fourth week in July, in the years named, were as follows:—

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles. M.	Timber. C. ft.	Staves. lbs.
1857	13302600	709	1385	9605300
1858	14006942	2314	11625	10748620
1859	8339000	1943	...	690000

The receipts fourth week in July were comparatively light, but those which preceded it fully made up for the deficiency.

Trade at San Francisco appears to be in an unsatisfactory state. A commercial letter says:—"Both city and country buyers are withholding from the market in the belief that consignees will submit to lower terms for fresh receipts, in preference to allowing stocks to accumulate, while importers can only effect sales from goods in hand by submitting to concessions, which they apparently will prefer to make, if necessary, upon fresh consignments that have not incurred the expense of storage. Stocks of East Indian and China products have also partaken of the general stagnation in business, the depressed condition of the market being further burthened with the anticipation of additional large receipts.

The latest advices from Adelaide state that mercantile operations were somewhat active. One report says:—Many articles have commanded marked attention, at advanced rates; but in quoting this favourable turn in the market it must not be supposed our previous large stocks have diminished to an extent to justify increased exports from home. The fact is more confidence has obtained, and a greater disposition to enter into transactions from the late advices; and should shipments continue moderate it will give the most beneficial results to shippers and consignees. The internal operations of our colony continue of a satisfactory character. The banks have lately risen the exchange on London to 2 per cent. premium.

Our advices from Jamaica to the 27th ult. state that the sugar crops were looking well. Favourable weather prevailed in the agricultural districts, and the health of the island was generally good. At Barbadoes the sugar crops were looking well, but the exports would not come up to those of last year. Business was dull and freights very low. The Trinidad sugar crop of 1859 was not only finished, but almost all shipped, there not being more than 2,000 tons of shipping in the Gulf, all of which would leave in the course of the ensuing week. The amount was short, though not by much, of the expected 40,000 hhds; but it still exceeded the produce of any previous year to a considerable degree.

The last returns of the Irish banks of issue exhibit a decrease in the circulation, as compared with the preceding returns, of 187,502*l*. Last month there was a falling off of 256,000*l*, and in the preceding four weeks one of 252,000*l*, so that on the quarter the diminution of notes in the hands of the public is little short of 800,000*l*. In the coin held there is a decrease on the month of 7,000*l*. The following figures will show the position of the Irish banks in the aggregate now and at the same period the last two years:—

Four weeks ending	Average Circulation. £	Average Coin held. £
August 1, 1857	6,433,705	2,264,171
July 31, 1858	5,749,407	2 384,027
July 30, 1859	6,356,033	2,251,633

From the foregoing returns it follows that the Irish banks are now 1,539*l* above the sum authorised by certificate; but taking into account the coin held, the amount is 2,230,094*l* below that allowed by law. The Bank of Ireland is 500,000*l* below the fixed issue; all the other banks are above it.

A meeting of the Bank of Australasia was held on Monday, when the report announcing a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum was adopted.

Another dividend of 1s 6d in the pound has been announced on the estate of Messrs Reid, Irving, and Co.

XUM

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications must be authenticated by the name of the writer.

Want of space compels us to omit Mr Nelson's letter on the "Strike."

The Bankers' Gazette.

BANK RETURNS AND MONEY MARKET.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the GAZETTE.)

An ACCOUNT, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32. for the week ending on Wednesday, the 17th day of August, 1859.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	30,859,605	Government Debt	11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	16,384,605
		Silver Bullion	...
	30,859,605		30,859,605

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	11,209,668
Rest	3,440,262	Other Securities	18,291,096
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings Banks Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts	6,229,336	Notes	9,183,485
		Gold and Silver Coin	524,542
Other Deposits	14,240,460		
Seven Day and other Bills	845,753		
	39,308,791		39,308,791

Dated the 18th August, 1859. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE OLD FORM.

The above Bank accounts would, if made out in the old form, present the following result:—

Liabilities.	£	Assets.	£
Circulation (including Bank post bills)	22,521,853	Securities	29,422,764
		Coin and Bullion	17,009,147
Public Deposits	6,229,336		
Private Deposits	14,240,460		
	42,991,649		46,431,911

The balance of Assets above Liabilities being 3,440,262*l*, as stated in the above account under the head REST.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The preceding accounts, compared with those of last week, exhibit—

A DECREASE of Circulation of	£293,521
An INCREASE of Public Deposits of	317,223
A DECREASE of Other Deposits of	435,469
An INCREASE of Government Securities of	1,096
A DECREASE of Other Securities of	183,472
A DECREASE of Bullion of	222,741
An INCREASE of Rest of	6,650
An INCREASE of Reserve of	60,194

The reserve remains almost stationary,—the movements under the heads of deposits and securities being nearly equally balanced. The further decrease in the coin and bullion is due to a withdrawal of gold for Chili, combined with the harvest requirements.

Subjoined is our usual weekly table, affording a comparative view of the Bank returns, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the price of wheat, and the leading exchanges during a period of four years, corresponding with the present date, as well as ten years back, viz., in 1849:—

At corresponding dates with the present week	1849.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Circulation, including bank post bills	£ 19,975,322	£ 20,970,582	£ 20,126,115	£ 21,215,770	£ 22,521,853
Public deposits	5,564,014	4,668,218	5,520,867	5,098,342	6,229,336
Other deposits	9,401,121	10,560,407	10,686,829	13,701,744	14,240,460
Government securities	14,282,877	12,010,078	10,593,654	10,879,168	11,209,668
Other securities	9,937,253	15,270,195	18,203,498	15,188,677	18,291,096
Reserve of notes & coin	9,701,486	6,851,454	6,341,881	11,494,165	9,808,027
Coin and bullion	14,581,796	12,455,624	11,259,906	17,444,600	17,009,147
Bank rate of discount	3 p. c.	4½ p. c.	5½ p. c.	3 p. c.	2½ p. c
Price of Consols	93	95¼	91½	96¼	95¼
Average price of wheat	46s 3d	71s 0d	59s 2d	45s 2d	43s 11d
Exchange on Paris (shrt)	25 40	25 30	25 20 25 25	25 10 25 15	25 7½ 12½
— Amsterdam ditto	12 0½ 12 1	11 16 11 16½	11 16 11 17	11 16½ 17	11 13½ 11 14
— Hamburg (3months)	13 12½	13 8½ 13 8½	13 8½ 13 8½	13 8 13 8½	13 5½ 13 5½

At the corresponding period of the year 1849, a great battle had been fought between the Russian General Paskiewitsch and the insurgent Hungarians—with what result had not transpired. The Austrians were beseiging Venice. In France, President Louis Napoleon was on a tour through the provinces. The "state of seige" had been abolished in Paris; and the anticipation entertained in some quarters that the President's fête-day, the 15th of August, would be signalised by a *coup d'état* had not been realised. Great attention was directed to the recent discoveries of gold in California, but their full significance and extent were not yet accurately appreciated.

In 1856, although the demand for gold for the Bank of France continued, there was a good deal of speculation on foot in various channels. Two new joint stock banks had just been started at Hamburg. The Turkish 6 per cent. loan of 1854 commanded 103½ per cent.

In 1857, little was spoken of but the mutiny in India; but the fall in the funds had been arrested by a vast number of investments for account of the public. The Bank rate of discount was 5½ per cent., with a prospect of a rise. The enormous sum of 1,095,000*l* in silver was engaged for the next packet for the East.

In 1858, the "other" securities in the Bank were steadily running off, and the rate of discount in the general market was ½ per cent. below the Bank *minimum*, notwithstanding the impending payment of half a million on the Indian debenture loan. The war in China was upon the point of terminating. The Atlantic Telegraph cable was still found capable of transmitting messages, though not with the regularity that was desired.

The amount of the "other" deposits, as compared with the "other" securities, showed in 1849 a *deficiency* of 536,132*l*; in 1856, a deficiency of 4,709,788*l*; in 1857, a deficiency of no less than 7,516,669*l*; in 1858, a deficiency of 1,486,933*l*; and in 1859, a deficiency of 4,050,636*l*.

The money market this week has taken a rather decided turn in the direction of ease—a movement which fully justifies the unwillingness of the Directors of the Bank of England to raise their rate. During the greater part of last week the charge for the best bills in Lombard street was 2⅝ to 2¾ per cent.; this week, they are readily taken at 2⅜, although the monied establishments continue to exhibit a good deal of caution, from a fear that the market may yet move upwards. It is evident that many persons supplied themselves last week far beyond their immediate wants, partly by drawing upon the Bank of England, as shown by the increase of 784,511*l* in the "other" securities in the return extending to the 10th inst. Many of the borrowers, who had counted upon a rise in the rate of discount to three per cent., have this week turned lenders. The existing ease of the market excites a good deal of notice in face of the activity of trade in the manufacturing districts, and of the rapid drain of silver to the East. The effect of the Russian and Indian loans is not yet felt, the first payment of magnitude being fixed, in each instance, for the 30th of August.

The subscription list for the Russian 3 per cent. loan of 12,000,000*l* will be closed to-morrow (Saturday) at 2 o'clock. Prudent people in all cases of this kind defer applying until the eleventh hour, in order to watch the course of politics and of the market. So far, there appears to have been a considerable number of applications from investors; but the speculative element, as represented by subscriptions from the Stock Exchange, is to a great extent absent. From the Continent very large subscriptions have come forward, including 500,000*l* from Baron Stieglitz, of St. Petersburg, and, according to a Paris journal, 1,600,000*l* from the General Society of Commercial and Industrial Credit, of that city. At Amsterdam, Antwerp, Frankfort, and Berlin, lists are opened, and considerable interest is felt in the operation. The general result of the subscription will not be known until two or three days hence, but there is already sufficient evidence that the bulk of the loan will be taken abroad, as was originally anticipated. The Stock Exchange being apathetic, the highest quotation for the new scrip has been ¾ to 1 prem. This afternoon the price was only ⅛ to ¾ prem.

Owing to the circumstance that tenders will be received until twelve o'clock on Tuesday next, the Indian loan of 5,000,000*l* in a 5 per cent. stock has not yet attracted much attention, but there have been a number of transactions in the scrip, in anticipation of the allotment. The price has ranged between 97¼ to ⅜, and 98½ to ¾, and was last quoted this afternoon 98¼ to ⅜. Several parcels of British Government stock have been brought to market, with a view to re-investment in the new security. Opinions as to the price at which the loan will be taken vary. Whilst some persons think that 98 will be the price fixed in many tenders, others are of opinion that the minimum or reserved price will not be above 97.

Large arrivals of specie and bullion have again taken place. The principal sums have consisted of 300,000*l* from the United States, 118,000*l* from Melbourne, and 158,000*l* from the West Indies and the Isthmus. The whole of the imports have been sent abroad, and, in addition, 45,200 sovereigns have been withdrawn from the Bank for shipment to Cadiz, and the Shannon has taken 151,970*l* in gold for the West Indies and South America, principally for Chili.

The importance of the dimensions assumed by the flow of silver to the East may be gathered from the fact that the steamer of the 20th instant will take for Calcutta and China no less than 710,053*l* in specie (all silver except 9,074*l* in gold), of which 356,000*l* is for account of the Council of India. The aggregate despatched on Government account since the 20th July is about 1,050,000*l*. The following statement shows the total shipments by each packet for the East since the commencement of the current half-year, viz.:—

	£
July 4	206,714
— 12	49,950
— 20	459,022
— 27	190,808
Total in July	906,494
Aug. 4	522,684
— 12	215,560
— 20	710,053
Total since June 30	2,354,791

This is at the rate of about 336,000*l* per week.

At the Bank there have been no bullion operations worth noticing since the date of the return given above.

About 559,000*l* in Australian gold is still at sea, on board five vessels, namely, the Avon, with 208,000*l*, out 91 days; the Prince of the Seas, with 105,000*l*, out 84 days; the Eagle, with 126,000*l*, out 72 days; the Beechworth, with 80,000*l*, out 70 days; and the Star of Peace, with 40,000*l*, out 77 days. The remittance by the first-named ship is now due.

The continued demand for silver for India on Government account has caused a recovery of ¼d per oz in the price of the metal, the present quotation being 61⅞d. Mexican dollars are nominally quoted 60½d to ⅝d.

In the continental exchanges the principal feature has been a rise in the rates on St Petersburg and Frankfort. The Dutch exchange is very firm.

In the last number of the ECONOMIST the stoppage of Messrs E. and A. Prior, the great coal merchants, was mentioned. A meeting of their creditors was held yesterday, when the liabilities were estimated at 83,988*l*, and the assets at 17,726*l*, being equal to about 4s in the pound. Complaints were made that the system of trading pursued was almost of a reckless character; and a resolution was ultimately passed appointing a committee of investigation, who will report to an adjourned meeting on Tuesday next.

The following half-yearly railway dividends have been officially announced since the date of our last report, viz.:—

London and North-Western, at the rate of 4¼ per cent. per annum, against 3¾ at the corresponding period of last year; Eastern Counties, at the rate of 2⅛ per cent. per annum, against 2⅜ last year; North British, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, against 2¾ last year. These announcements have had little effect upon prices, but the whole tendency of the railway share market has been upwards.

The report of the Directors of the Southampton Dock Company recommends a dividend of 2 per cent. for the half-year, leaving 783*l* to be carried forward.

At Paris to-day (Friday) the closing quotations of the Bourse were as follow, viz.:—4½ per cent. Rentes, for money, 97.50; ditto 3 per Cents, 69.05; ditto for account, 69.15; Bank of France shares, 2,800. Compared with the closing quotations of last Monday, the 3 per Cents. present a decline of ⅛ per cent. In the interim, however, the price has been as low as 68.70, owing to the anxiety inspired by the unsettled state of Italy. The rally which has since taken place is caused by the announcement of an anmesty by the Emperor Napoleon.

The English funds have shown marked firmness, being still powerfully supported by the scarcity of stock. A favourable influence has also been exercised by the appearance of the Government broker as a buyer of about 35,000*l* stock. The result of the week's transactions has been a rise of ⅜ per cent. in Consols, which were last quoted this afternoon 95½ to ⅝, both for money and the 7th of September. Business in the Stock Exchange has now been brought within a narrow compass, for the attendance of members is very thin, as usual at this period of the year. Fresh departures take place daily. Subjoined is our usual list of the highest and lowest price of Consols every day, and the closing prices of the principal English and foreign stocks last Friday and this day:—

CONSOLS.

	Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Exchequer Bills.
Saturday	95	95¼	95⅛	95⅜	23s pm 26s pm
Monday	95⅛	95⅜	95⅜	95½	23s pm 26s pm
Tuesday	95⅛	95⅛	95⅜	95⅜	23s pm 26s pm
Wednesday	95⅛	95⅜	95⅛	95⅛	24s pm 26s pm
Thursday	95⅛	95⅛	95⅜	95⅜	23s pm 26s pm
Friday	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝	23s pm 27s pm

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
3 per cent. consols, account	95 ⅛	95⅛ ⅜
— — money	95 ⅛	95⅛ ⅜
New 3 per cents	95⅜ ½	95⅞ ⅝
3 per cent. reduced	95⅜ ½	95⅞ ⅝
Exchequer bills March	24s 27s pm	23s 26s pm
— — June	24s 27s pm	23s 26s pm
Bank stock	222 24	222 24
East India stock	219 21	218 21
Spanish 3 per cents	44½ 5½	44½ 5½
— 3 per cents, new def.	32⅝ ¾	32⅝ ¾
Passive	9 10	9 10
Portuguese 3 per cents, 1853	45 6	45 6
Mexican 3 per cents	19¾ 20¾	20¼ ¾
Dutch 2½ per cents	65 7	64 6
— 4 per cents	100 2	100 2
Russian 4½ stock	98 100	98 100
— 5 per cent	111 13	110 12
Sardinian stock	85 7	85 7
Peruvian 4½	92 4	92 4
Peruvian 3 per cent.	71 2	71 3
Venezuela, New	27⅜ 8½	28 ½
Spanish certificates	4 5	4 5
Turkish loan, 6 per cent.	...	83 4
New ditto, 4 per cent	102 3	102 3

British railway stocks have met with considerable demand, and, the supply of stock being scanty, a general advance in prices has taken place. Caledonian and Midland stocks have advanced 1¾ per cent.; North British, 1½ per cent.; South-Eastern and Eastern Counties, 1 per cent.; and York and North Midland, Great Western, and London and North-Western, ¾ per cent. The market closed this afternoon with a decidedly strong appearance. Subjoined is our usual list of the closing prices of the principal shares last Friday and this day:—

RAILWAYS.

	Closing prices last Friday.	Closing prices this day.
Bristol and Exeter	97 9	98 9
Caledonian	81¼ 2½	83¼ 4
Eastern Counties	56 7	57 8
East Lancashire	94 6	...
Great Northern	100 2	100 2
Great Western	58½ 9½	59¼ 60 xd
Lancashire and Yorkshire	94½ 5½	95½ ¾
London and Blackwall	65 7	65 7
London, Brighton, and S. Coast	109 10 xd	108 10
London and North-Western	93½ 4½	94¼ 5
London and South-Western	93½ 4½	91 2 xd
Midland	103⅜ 4½	105½ 6
North British	56⅜ 7½	58½ ¾
North Staffordshire	4½ ¼ dis	4¾ ½ dis xd
Oxford, Worcester, & Wolver.	31 2	31 2
South-Eastern	73½ 4½	74½ 5½
South Wales	61 3	61 3
North-Eastern, Berwick stock	90¾ 1½	89 ½
North-Eastern, York stock	72½ 3	71½ 2
FOREIGN SHARES.		
Northern of France	36½ 7½	36 7
Eastern of France	25 6	25 6
Dutch Rhenish	5⅜ ½ dis	5⅜ ½ dis
Paris, Lyons, & Mediterranean	34½ 5	34 5
East Indian	99 100	99 100
Madras guaranteed 4½	85 90	85 90
Paris and Orleans	54 6	53 5
Western & N-Wstrn of France	22 3	21½ 2½
Great India Peninsular	97 8	97 8
Great Western of Canada	14⅝ ¾	14⅝ ¾

FOREIGN RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Latest Date.	Rate of Exchange on London.	
Paris	Aug. 18	25 14	3 days' sight
—	— 18	24 96	3 months' date
Antwerp	— 18	25 0½	3 days' sight
Amsterdam	— 16	11 72½	—
—	— 16	11 67½	2 months' date
Hamburg	— 14	13 3½	3 days' sight
—	— 16	13 2½	3 months' date
St Petersburg	— 16	35½ 35¾	3 —
Lisbon	— 7	52½ 52¾	3 —
Gibraltar	— 11	50⅝	3 —
New York	— 7	110½ 110¾	60 days' sight
Jamaica	July 27	1 per cent. pm	30 —
—	— 27	½ per cent. pm	60 —
—	— 27	par	90 —
Havana	— 19	12½ 13 per cent. pm	90 —
Rio de Janeiro	— 10	24⅝d	60 —
Bahia	— 14	24⅛d	60 —
Pernambuco	— 16	24⅛d 25d	30 —
Buenos Ayres	June 27	64 66	90 —
Singapore	July 18	4s 9¾d	6 months' sight
Ceylon	— 11	7 per cent. dis	8 —
Bombay	— 5	2s 0⅛d 2s 1⅛d	6 —
Calcutta	— 16	2s 0⅛d	6 —
Hongkong	June 22	4s 11⅛d	6 months' sight
Mauritius	July 25	½ per cent. pm	90 days' sight
—	— 25	1 per cent. pm	60 —
Sydney	June 14	2½ per cent. pm	30 —
Valparaiso	— 15	47d	90 —

BANKERS' PRICE CURRENT.

PRICES OF ENGLISH STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Bank Stock, div 9 per cent	...	225	223 24	...	...	...
3 per Cent. Reduced Anns.	95⅞ ⅜	95⅞ ⅜	95⅞ ⅜	95⅞ ⅜	95⅞	95⅞ 6/8
3 per Cent. Consols Anns.	95 ½	95⅝ ¼	95 ½	95⅜	95⅝ ⅜	95⅞ ⅜
New 3 per Cent. Annuities	95⅛ ⅜	95⅛	95⅛ 6	95⅛	95⅛ 6	95⅛ 6/8
New 2½ per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
New 2½ per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 per Cent.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Anns. Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	11-16	...	...	...
Anns. for 30 years, Oct. 10, 1859	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1860	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Jan. 5, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Apr. 5, 1868	18	18 1-16	...	...	18 1-16	18 1-16
India Stock, 10½ per cent.	...	...	218 21	...	...	...
Ex. Loan Debentures ..1858	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜	95⅛ 5	95 ⅛	95⅛	95
Do. Do. ...1859	94⅜ 4	94⅜	94⅜ ⅜	94⅜	94⅜ ⅛	95
Ex. Do. Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Bonds, 4 per Cent. 1,000/	..	12s d	12s d	9s d	15s 11sd	8s d
Ditto under 1,000/	..	...	...	15s d	...	8s d
Bank Stock for accnt. Sept. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 per Ct. Cons. for acct. Sept. 7	95⅛	95⅛ ⅛	95 ⅛	95⅜ ⅛	95⅜ ⅛	95⅛ ⅜
India Stock for account Sept. 7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consol Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Scrip	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exchequer Bills, 1,000/ 1¼d	26s 23sp	26s 23sp	23s 26sp	26s 24sp	23s 26sp	26s 23sp
Ditto 500/ —	26s 23sp	26s p	23s 26sp	...	...	26s 23sp
Ditto Small —	26s 23sp	26s p	23s 26sp	...	26s p	27s p

PRICES OF FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Austrian Bonds	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 1859	...	...	...	...	77⅛ 7	...
Brazilian 5 per cent.	104 3½	...	104⅛	103½	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent, 1883	...	...	...	94⅛	...	...
Ditto New 5 per cent, 1839 and 1839	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto New, 1843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent. 1858	94⅛	95 4/8	...	...	...	94⅛ ⅜
Buenos Ayres 6 per cent	...	71⅛	71⅛	...	72⅛	...
Cuba 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto Matanza and Sabanilla 7 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilian 6 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	104
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Danish 3 per cent, 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 5 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equador New Consolidated	...	15⅛	...	...	...	...
Grenada, New Active 3½ per cent	...	3⅛	...	...	...	...
Ditto Deferred	...	...	...	5 ⅛	...	...
Mexican 3 per cent	20	20⅛ 20	20⅛	20⅛ ⅛	20⅛ ⅜	20⅛
Peruvian 4½ per cent.	...	93⅛ 3	93⅜ ⅛	...	93⅛	93 ⅛
Ditto 3 per cent	...	...	72	72⅛ 1⅛	...	...
Portuguese 3 per cent 1853	...	45⅛ ⅛	45⅛	...	45	...
Russian, 1822, 5 per cent, in £ sterling	...	...	...	112	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	...	99⅛	99⅛	...	...	99⅛ ⅛
Sardinian 5 per cent	...	86 5⅛	85⅛	...	86	...
Spanish 3 per cent	...	...	...	44⅛	...	45
Ditto 3 per cent Deferred	...	32⅛	...	33	32⅛ ⅜	...
Ditto Passive	...	...	...	9⅛	...	...
Ditto Com. Cert. of Coup. not funded	...	...	4⅛	...	...	...
Swedish 4 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkish 6 per cent	82	82⅛	82 3/4	83⅛ ⅜	83⅛ ⅜	83⅛ ⅛
Ditto 4 per cent guaranteed	...	102⅛	...	102⅜ ⅛	102⅜	102⅛
Venezuela 2½ per cent	27⅛ 8⅛	27⅛ 8⅛	27⅛ 8⅛	28 ⅛	28⅛ ⅛	27⅛ ⅛
Ditto 1 per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dividends on the above payable in London.						
Austrian 5 per cent, 10 gn. per £ sterling	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgian 2½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 4½ per cent	...	...	...	...	...	97⅛
Dutch 2½ per cent, Exchange 12 guilders	...	...	...	65⅛ ⅛	...	64⅛ ⅛
Ditto 4 per cent Certificates	...	...	...	...	...	...

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	Time.	Tuesday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.	Friday. Prices negotiated on 'Change.
Amsterdam	short.	11 15⅛	11 14⅛	11 14	11 14⅛
Ditto	3 ms.	11 16⅛	11 16⅛	11 16⅛	11 16⅜
Rotterdam	—	11 16⅛	11 16⅜	11 16⅛	11 16⅜
Antwerp	—	25 27½	25 32½	25 27½	25 32½
Brussels	—	25 27½	25 32½	25 27½	25 32½
Hamburg	—	13 5⅛	13 5⅜	13 5⅛	13 6
Paris	short.	25 7½	25 17½	25 7½	25 15
Ditto	3 ms.	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Marseilles	—	25 35	25 40	25 35	25 40
Frankfort-on-the-Main	—	117⅛	117⅝	117⅛	117⅝
Vienna	—	11 90	12 0	11 95	12 5
Trieste	—	11 90	12 5	11 95	12 5
Petersburg	—	34⅛	35½	34⅛	35½
Madrid	—	49⅛	49⅜	49⅛	49⅛
Cadiz	—	49⅛	50	49⅛	50
Leghorn	—	30 5	30 10	30 5	30 10
Genoa	—	25 65	25 70	25 65	25 70
Naples	—	40⅛	40⅜	40	40⅛
Palermo	—	122⅛	122⅝	122	122⅜
Messina	—	122⅛	123	122	122⅛
Lisbon	—	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛
Oporto	—	51⅛	52	51⅛	52
Rio Janeiro	60 ds st.	...	...	...	...
New York	..	...	...	...	...

FRENCH FUNDS.

	Paris Aug. 15		London Aug. 17		Paris Aug. 16		London Aug. 18		Paris Aug. 17		London Aug. 19	
	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F	C
4½ per Cent Rentes, div. 22 March and 22 Sept.	...		...		97	50	...		97	50	...	
3 per Cent Rentes, div. 22 June and 22 Dec.	...		...		69	15	...		68	90	...	
Do. Scrip 2nd Loan of 1855	..		...		..		...		..		...	
Bank Shares, div. 1 Jan. and 1 July	...		...		2800	0	...		...		...	
Exchange on London 1 month	...		...		25	9	...		25	9	...	
Ditto 3 months	...		...		24	94	...		24	94	...	

AMERICAN STOCKS.

		Redeemable.	Aug. 19.
United States 6 per cent Stock		1862	...
— Bonds		1862	...
— Stock		1867-8	96
— Bonds		1868	96½
— Bonds 5 per cent		1874	92⅛
Alabama 5 per cent	Sterling	1858	...
—	dollars	1866	81
Illinois 6 per cent		1870	...
Kentucky 6 per cent		1868	...
Maryland 5 per cent	Sterling	1889	94
Massachusetts 5 per cent	Sterling	1868	...
New York 5 per cent Stock		1858-60	...
— 6 per cent		1860-7	...
Ohio 6 per cent		1886	...
Pennsylvania 5 per cent Stock		1854-70	...
— 5 per cent Bonds		1877	84⅛
South Carolina 5 per cent (Palmer's)		1866	...
Tennessee 6 per cent Bonds		1890	...
Virginia 6 per cent Bonds		1886	...
— 5 per cent	Sterling	1888	...
Pennsylvanian 6 pr cent Railway Bonds, 1st mortgage		..	...

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share
			£	£ s d	
50000	7/14s6d&bs	Alliance British and Foreign	100	11 0 0	17½
10000	6/ p c&15bs	Do. Marine	100	25 0 0	...
24000	16s &bonus	Atlas	50	5 15 0	...
30000	5/ p c & bs	Argus Life	100	25 0 0	...
12000	...	British Commercial	50	5 0 0	...
20000	7/ 10s pr ct	Church of England	50	2 0 0	...
5000	5/	City of London	50	2 3 9	...
5000	5/ per cent	Clerical, Medical, & General Life	100	10 0 0	...
4000	4/ pr share	County	100	10 0 0	85
...	1/	Crown	50	5 0 0	..
20000	5/ pc & bs	Eagle	50	5 0 0	...
10000	5/ 10s pr ct	Equity and Law	100	5 19 10	...
20000	5/ per cent	English and Scottish Law Life	50	3 5 0	...
4651	1/ pr share	European Life	20	All	...
...	4/ per cent	Family Endowment	100	4 0 0	...
20000	6/ per cent	General	5	5 0 0	...
1000000	5/ per cent	Globe	Stock	All	99
20000	5/ per cent	Guardian	100	47 5 0	54
2408	12/pc&15b	Imperial Fire	500	50 0 0	...
7500	14s &bonus	Imperial Life	100	20 0 0	...
13453	5/ pc &7/bs	Indemnity Marine	100	50 0 0	170
30000	2s6d 2s6dbs	Law Fire	100	2 10 0	...
10000	2/ 10s p sh	Law Life	100	10 0 0	...
100000	5/ per cent	Lancashire	20	2 0 0	...
20000	5s pr s & bs	Legal and General Life	50	6 9 0	...
87504	...	Liverpool and London Fire & Life	20	2 0 0	10
34800	1/ 15s 0d	London	25	12 10 0	43
20000	3s	London and Provincial Law	50	3 12 6	...
10000	1/ ps & 6/bs	Marine	100	18 0 0	110
10000	4/ 10s pr ct	Medical, Invalid, & General Life	50	2 0 0	...
7848	5/ per cent	Minerva	20	4 0 0	...
10000	6/ bs pr ct	New Equitable	10	1 0 0	...
...	5/ per cent	Pelican	..	..	...
...	6/ p c & bs	Phœnix	..	..	174
40000	5/ per cent	Professional Life	..	6¼ 0 10 0	...
2500	12/ 10s p ct	Provident Life	100	10 0 0	...
200000	7s	Rock Life	5	0 15 0	...
669230	8/ p c & bs	Royal Exchange	Stock	All	...
...	6¾ percent	Sun Fire	..	..	...
4000	1/ 14s p sh	Do. Life	..	..	...
25000	4/ p c & bs	United Kingdom	20	5 10 0	...
5000	5/ p c & bs	Universal Life	100	10 0 0	...
..	5/ p c & bs	Victoria Life	..	5 0 0	6

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of shares.	Dividends per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per shar
			£	£ s d	
20000	10/ pr cent	Agra and United Service	100	50 0 0	...
22500	20/ pr cent	Australasia	40	40 0 0	89½
10000	...	Bank of Egypt	25	25 0 0	21
6000	5/ per cent	Bank of London	100	50 0 0	48
20000	6/ per cent	British North American	50	50 0 0	54½
32200	5/ per cent	Chrtd Bk, India, Austra., & Ch.	20	14 0 0	...
6000	5/ pc&15b	City	100	50 0 0	...
20000	8/ per cent	Colonial	100	25 0 0	31½
25000	7/ per cent	Commercial of London	100	20 0 0	...
25000	4/ per cent	Eng., Scot., & Austral. Chrtd	20	20 0 0	13⅛
35000	6/ per cent	London Chrtd Bank of Austral	20	20 0 0	21½
20000	12/ p cent	London and County	50	20 0 0	29
60000	12½ pr ct	London Joint Stock	50	10 0 0	31
80000	16/ pr cent	London and Westminster	100	20 0 0	49¼
10000	15½ p cent	National Provincial of England	100	35 0 0	78
20000	7/ per cent	National	50	25 0 0	...
25500	20/ pr cent	New South Wales	20	20 0 0	...
25000	8/ p c & bs	Ottoman Bank	20	20 0 0	19½
40400	10/ pr cent	Oriental Bank Corporation	25	25 0 0	39½
20000	10/ pc & bs	Provincial of Ireland	100	25 0 0	71½
12000	6/ per cent	Ionian	25	25 0 0	...
12000	9/ per cent	South Australia	25	25 0 0	...
40000	16/ pr cent	Union of Australia	25	25 0 0	48½
60000	15/ pr cent	Union of London	50	10 0 0	20
4000	8/ per cent	Western Bank of London	100	50 0 0	...

DOCKS.

Stock.	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares.	Paid.	Price per share.
£				£	
350410	5 per cent	Commercial	Stk	All	...
2065668	6 per cent	East and West India	Stk	..	119
3638310	3 per cent	London	Stk	..	...
1938800	4½ percent	St Katharine	Stk	..	...
360465	3½ per cent	Southampton	Stk	..	...
800000	½ per cent	Victoria	Stk	..	...

PRICE OF BULLION.

	£	s	d
Foreign Gold bars standard) ..... per ounce	3	17	9
Mexican dollars	0	0	0
Silver in bars (standard)	0	0	0

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Amount of Loan.	Div. per Hf-year	Name.	Paid.	Price.
			£	
...	3 pr ct	Canada Government 6 per cent	100	113½
...	3 pr ct.	Ditto 6 per cent	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Ditto 6 per cent	100	114½
...	...	E. I. Transfer Loan at per Sicca rupee	...	...
...	...	Do. 3½ per ct. Enf. Promis. Notes at per Co.'s rupee	...	...
...	...	Do. 4 per cent. ditto	...	...
...	...	Do. 4½ per cent. ditto	...	...
...	...	Do. 5 per cent. ditto	...	...
1060000	3 pr ct.	New Brunswick Gov. 6 per cent.	100	...
...	2½ pr ct	New South Wales Gov. 5 per cent. 1856	100	...
...	2½ pr ct.	Ditto ditto 5 per cent. 1871-76	100	...
...	2½ pr ct.	Ditto 5 per cent., 1888, and upwards	100	98½
2500000	3 pr ct.	Nova Scotia Gov., 6 per cent. Deben. 1875	100	110½
...	3 pr ct.	Quebec City 6 per cent. Sterling	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	South Australian Gov. 6 per cent. Bonds	100	...
...	3 pr ct.	Victoria Government 6 per cent	100	...
(00000	3 pr ct.	Ditto ditto 6 per cent	100	110½

The Commercial Times.

FOREIGN MAILS

Destination.	Despatch of Next Mails from London.	Next Mail Due.
Australia and Mauritius	via Southampton Sept. 12, M via Marseilles ... Sept. 19, E.	Sept. 9 Sept. 3
Bahamas and Havana (via New York)	Sept. 2, E.	Overdue
Canada, &c. (by Canadian packet)	Aug. 23, E.	Aug. 24
Cape of Good Hope, Ascension, and St Helena	Sept. 5, E.	Sept. 1
China, Penang, and Singapore	via Southampton Aug. 20, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 26, E.	Sept. 1 Aug. 26
Honduras and Blewfields	Sept. 17, M.	Sept. 16
India (Calcutta), Ceylon, and Ionian Islands	via Southampton Aug. 20, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 26, E.	Sept. 1 Aug. 26
Ditto (Bombay)	via Southampton Aug. 27, M. via Marseilles ... Sept. 3, E.	Aug. 25 Aug. 19
Lisbon, Brazils, Buenos Ayres, and Falkland Islands	Sept. 9, M.	Sept. 5
Lisbon, Vigo, and Oporto	Aug. 27, M.	Aug. 21
Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, and Aden	via Southampton Aug. 20, M. via Marseilles ... Aug. 26, E.	Aug. 25 Aug. 19
Mexico and Havana	Sept. 2, M.	Sept. 1
Newfoundland	Aug. 19, E.	
United States, California, Canada, &c., (by British packet)	(New York) ... Aug. 19, E.	Aug. 24
Ditto (by United States packet)	(New York) ... Aug. 24, M.	
Western Coast of Africa, Madeira, and Teneriffe	Aug. 23, E.	Sept. 9
West Indies—British Colonies (except Honduras and Bahamas), foreign Colonies (except Havana), California, Venezuela, New Granada, Chili and Peru, Greytown	Sept. 2, M.	Sept. 1

MAILS ARRIVED.

LATEST DATES.

On the 14th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Africa, via Liverpool—New York, 3rd inst.
On the 14th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Borussia, via Southampton—Dates anticipated.
On the 15th, MEDITERRANEAN, per steam ship Pera, via Southampton—Alexandria, Aug. 3; Malta, 6; and Gibraltar, 11.
On the 16th, WEST INDIES, per steam ship Parana, via Southampton—Jamaica, July 27th; Grey Town, 17th; Hayti 29th; Demerara, Tobago, and Trinidad, 25 th; Barbadoes, 27th; Grenada, 26th; Antigua, 29th; St Thomas, August 1st.
On the 16th, CANADA, per steam ship North American, via Liverpool—Quebec, 6th inst.
On the 17th, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, per steam ship Imperatriz, via Falmouth—Aden, June 11; Mauritius, 25; Simon's Bay, July 10; St. Vincent's, 30; and Madeira, August 8.
On the 18th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship Jura, via Liverpool—New York, 7th inst.
On the 19th, UNITED STATES, per steam ship New York, via Southampton—New York, 6th inst.

WEEKLY CORN RETURNS.

From the GAZETTE of last night.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Sold last week .....1859...	98044	695	4275	198	1242	726
Corresponding week in 1858...	95664	1686	5190	230	2184	811
— — 1857...	78060	1422	8237	250	2745	1738
— — 1856...	44082	2385	7518	132	2839	412
— — 1855...	75681	6010	8123	241	2300	183
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Weekly average, Aug. 13.....	43 11	30 1	25 2	33 2	46 7	36 9
— — 6.....	43 7	29 0	25 1	32 8	46 5	37 6
— July 30.....	43 0	30 1	25 3	35 1	44 2	37 0
— — 23.....	44 11	30 7	25 11	38 10	46 10	39 10
— — 16.....	46 6	29 11	25 3	40 6	45 10	39 8
— — 9.....	46 9	31 10	25 6	34 3	47 7	41 2
Six weeks' average	44 9	30 3	25 5	35 9	46 3	38 8
Same time last year	45 1	30 6	27 6	32 2	44 6	44 2
Duties	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

GRAIN IMPORTED.

An Account of the total quantities of each kind of corn, distinguishing foreign and colonial, imported into the principal ports of Great Britain, viz. :—London, Liverpool, Hull, Newcastle, Bristol, Gloucester, Plymouth, Leith, Glasgow, Dundee, and Perth. In the week ending August 10, 1859.

	Wheat and wheat flour.	Barley and barley-meal.	Oats and oatmeal.	Rye and ryemeal.	Peas and peameal.	Beans & beanmeal.	Indian corn and Indian meal	Buckwheat & buckwht meal.
	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs	qrs
Foreign ...	51737	12826	34803	3450	2428	3483	5431	550
Colonial ...	11	...	29	...	...	...	39	...
Total.....	51748	12826	34832	3450	2428	3483	5470	550

Imports of the week ..... 114,790 qrs.

MONTHLY IMPORTS OF GRAIN.

An Account showing the QUANTITIES of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR IMPORTED into the UNITED KINGDOM, and admitted to Home Consumption, in the month of July, 1859.

Species of Corn, Grain, Meal, and Flour.	From Foreign Countries.	From British Possessions out of Europe	Total.
	qrs bush	qrs bush	qrs bush
Wheat	376942 7	2 0	376944 7
Barley	94953 6	2 0	94955 6
Oats	134342 7	87 0	134429 7
Rye	10021 0	...	10021 0
Peas	6071 6	1723 2	7795 0
Beans	21463 6	...	21463 6
Maize or Indian corn	69510 2	580 0	70090 2
Buckwheat	1427 4	...	1427 4
Beer or bigg	...	...	...
Total	714733 6	2394 2	717128 0
	cwt qr lb	cwt qr lb	cwt qr lb
Wheat meal and flour	296016 1 24	8872 1 25	304888 3 21
Barley meal	...	...	...
Oat meal	0 2 0	5 0 18	5 2 18
Rye meal	2 3 7	...	2 3 7
Pea meal	...	...	...
Maize or Indian corn meal	13 0 0	1 1 16	14 1 16
Buckwheat meal	2 0 0	0 1 22	2 1 22
Total	296034 3 3	8879 1 25	304914 1 0

COMMERCIAL EPITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT.

The few samples of English wheat on offer at Mark lane, to-day, were taken off by the millers at Monday's currency. The general condition of the new wheat was good, although we observed traces of smut amongst both red and white qualities. In foreign wheat, so few sales took place that prices were nominally unaltered. Barley was scarce, and in request; whilst malt was held firmly, at extreme rates. Oats, beans, peas, and flour supported former terms. The imports of foreign produce, this week, are only moderate, viz.:—4,280 quarters of wheat, 27,390 oats, and 40 sacks of flour.

At Liverpool, this morning, both wheat and flour were in fair request, at full prices. In other articles, very little was passing.

The total sales in the Liverpool cotton market during the past week have amounted to 34,000 bales, of which spinners have taken 30,000 bales; the remaining 4,000 bales have been divided between speculators and exporters. The market has been dull throughout the week, and, in order to effect sales, a decline of about 1-16d to ⅛d per lb has generally been submitted to. Buyers hold off from purchasing, preferring to await a better chance in a larger selection from daily expected heavy arrivals. The market closes quiet, but pretty steady: sales to-day about 6,000 bales. In this market the business has been limited to 500 bales, with a quiet market and unchanged prices.

A correspondent has forwarded the annexed statement in reference to the prospects of the cotton trade :—

		bales.
Stock on Sept. 1, 1858, in America (close of the season)		103,000
— of all descriptions in Great Britain		680,000
— — Continental ports.		110,000
Total stock		893,000
The American crop of 1858-59		3,730,000
Import into England from India from Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1858	bales 202,000	
— from Dec. 31, 1858, to Sept. 1, 1859 (which however may be considerably more from the large quantity now overdue)	260,000	
— from the Brazils, West Indies, and Egypt, say the same as last year	223,000	
— into all continental ports (American cotton excepted) say the same as last year	183,000	868,000
Or total supplies		5,491,000
Consumption in England from Sept. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1858	756,000	
— — Dec, 31, 1858, to Aug. 1, 1859 (at 45,033 bales weekly.)	1,365,000	
— — Say for Aug	170,000	
— — against 1,981,000 in 1857-8.	2,291,000	
— In America (In 1857-58 it was 470,000.)	710,000	
Estimating the continental consumption as last year (notwithstanding during the war a reduction took place) at	1,291,000	4,292,000
Would leave at the close of the season a stock of		1,199,000
Against, as above stated, 893,000 bales last year.		
Now adding to the above stocks on Sept. 1, 1859, the next American crop as estimated at		4,000,000
And taking the probable supplies from India at (Although many parties calculate upon 700,000 bales from that source.)		500,000
As also the imports from other countries into Europe the same as this season		406,000
Would show a probable supply for the season 1859-60 of		6,105,000

"Should the consumption not increase next season, we shall find at its close a stock of nearly two millions of bales, a quantity (in comparison to the consumption) like we had in 1846, 1848, and 1849, when the price of middling New Orleans cotton averaged about 4½d, but which is now quoted 7⅛d. But calculating even

upon an increased consumption of 10 per cent., we should find from the above-named supplies a stock of nearly 1½ million of bales. If the present very favourable prospects for a large yield in America are not blighted by an early frost, the cotton industry may look forward for ample supplies of the raw material at even more moderate prices than those ruling at present."

The cotton market at Antwerp continues steady, at mostly full quotations. Latest current rates:—

	Louisiana, Texas, and Mobile.	Georgia and Florida.
	c	c
Ordinary	35	35
Good ordinary	36½	36½
Low middling	38	37½
Middling	40	39½
Good middling	42½	42
Middling fair	44	43
Fair	45	44

As dealers, generally, are still well in stock, the demand for all kinds of tea has been limited. In prices, however, we have no change to report. Common sound congou may be quoted at 1s 3d to 1s 3½d per lb.

Transactions in the sugar market have been very restricted for the time of year, and in some instances the quotations have had a drooping tendency. Refined goods have continued depressed.

Privately, as well as at public sale, plantation coffees have sold somewhat briskly, at extreme rates, to a slight advance. In other descriptions, the transactions have continued limited, at about previous quotations.

Cocoa has continued in active request, and prices have further advanced 1s to 2s per cwt.

The transactions in rice have been somewhat restricted; nevertheless, no sellers have come forward on lower terms.

Notwithstanding that very favourable advices have reached us from Patras respecting the new crop, currants have sold steadily, at fully late currencies. Other fruit, however, has moved off slowly.

A few parcels of saltpetre have been taken for export, but for home use the transactions in the article have been limited, at barely late rates.

All kinds of hemp have met a dull inquiry, and Petersburg clean has sold at 28*l* 10s per ton. East India parcels have moved off heavily.

The annexed figures show the exports of hemp from St Petersburg to the 5th inst., compared with last year:—

	1859. poods lbs	1858. poods lbs
Clean	902,143 30	539,386 0
Outshot	65,038 15	58,116 5
Half-clean	100,400 10	93,878 10
Total	1,067,582 15	691,38 150

The public sales of colonial wool are still in progress. There has been a large number of both home and foreign buyers in attendance this week, and the whole of the wools offered have changed hands, at fully the opening advance in the quotations. English wool is firm in price; but the demand for it is inactive.

Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of silk; but the market is in a healthy state. M. Arles Dufour, of Lyons, writing on the 11th inst. says:—"The restoration of peace will continue to keep us active and firm, till the arrival of the American orders for the spring trade. It is probable that, if these orders have their usual importance, a further advance will take place, raising prices at least up to the cast of the new silk."

DELIVERIES THROUGH THE LYONS CONDITION HOUSE.

	1858. Bales.	Kilos.	1859. Bales.	Kilos.
From June 1 to 30	2,850	219,000	3,300	248,000
— July 1 to 31	3,750	305,000	2,310	180,000

Scotch pig iron has sold to some extent at 53s cash mixed numbers. The shipments last week were good and amounted to 5,401 tons foreign, and 8,078 coastwise, together 13,488 tons, against 10,659 tons in the corresponding week last year. A considerable business has been done in spelter, at 21*l* per ton on the spot. Most other metals have ruled about stationary.

The freight market still continues heavy. "In a few directions," observe Messrs Sherer and Lamb, "slight changes have taken place, but the general condition remains the same, the business transacted being comparatively small. The various trades may be thus briefly characterised:—Baltic inquiries continue briskest from the Bothnian ports; the wants from the others are chiefly supplied by tonnage on the spot. Mediterranean, without anything like demand for ships home, has shown symptoms of firmness, and perhaps improvement, during the last few days, but for coals out we note a contrary feeling. The American timber figures stand steadily as formerly quoted, and the same remark will describe East India coal rates, whilst homewards there is still a total absence of vitality."

Sales of linseed oil have been made at 29*l* per ton on the spot. Other oils have moved off slowly. The value of spirits of turpentine is 35s to 35s 6d per cwt.

Scarcely any change has taken place in the value of tallow. P. Y. C. on the spot has realised 55s; for delivery during the last three months, 55s 6d per cwt.

STATEMENT of TALLOW SHIPPING at ST PETERSBURG.

	1859. casks	1858. casks	1857. casks
Tallow despatched from Cronstadt to July 27, O.S. (estimated at 25 poods to the cask)	25788	16072	9452
In ships loading and lighters	1440	1743	1220
Total loaded off from St Petersburg, July 25, O.S.	27228	17815	10672
Loaded off from St Petersburg after this date	...	94197	93089
Total at the close of the navigation	...	112012	103761
London	19481	12217	4178
Liverpool	313	...	1291
Bristol	789	151	...
Other English ports	2300	2450	2480
Ireland	1227	...	203
Scotland	883	201	...
Germany	781	552	1151
France	14	443	149
	25788	16072	9452

"We have to note a continued fair demand for nearly all goods of American manufacture," observes the New York *Shipping List*, "and the market gives evidence of a hardening tendency, while for certain descriptions of cotton fabrics, prices have slightly advanced, a greater degree of buoyancy having been imparted to the market by the arrival of further favourable advices from the European market. The West is almost bare of goods, and buyers from that section are in market in large numbers; but, though the entire Western country is rich with an abundant harvest, they are fearful of making extensive purchases, especially on short credit, as the prospect of a good demand for flour, grain, &c., at enhanced prices, is not very encouraging. The market for most descriptions of foreign importations is very quiet, in view of the heavy arrivals during the past month, and limited demand for other than a few favourite styles, which are in only moderate supply."

IMPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL WOOL.

COLONIAL and FOREIGN WOOL imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1858 and 1859, and the total imports, including Bristol, Leith, Grimsby, and Hartlepool.

Colonial.	London.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Totals, inc. Bristol, Leith Grimsby, and Hartlepool.	
	1858 bales	1859 bales	1858 bales	1859 bales	1858 bales	1859 bales	1858 bales	1859 bales
Sydney	37543	35766	...	...	...	...	37543	35766
Port Phillip	50674	61421	1779	157	...	...	53903	61578
Portland Bay	4076	4306	...	...	...	...	4076	4306
Hobart Town	7861	7237	...	...	...	...	7861	7237
Launceston	6641	7474	...	...	...	...	6641	7474
Port Adelaide Prt Fairy, & Moreton Bay	19623	23025	...	...	...	...	19623	23025
Swan River	1404	1562	...	...	...	...	1404	1562
New Zealand	3470	9117	...	...	...	...	3470	9117
C. of Gd. Hope:— Algoa Bay & Prt. Natal	19749	20482	...	...	...	...	19749	20482
Port Beaufort & Mossel Bay	2013	3070	...	...	...	...	2013	3070
Cape Town	6340	4837	...	...	...	...	6340	4837
East Indies	3176	2323	21677	19332	...	...	24853	21655
Total Colonial	162570	180620	23456	19489	...	...	187476	200109
Foreign.								
Germany	3212	3705	...	...	4633	8180	8244	13234
Spain & Portugal	221	279	3303	5506	...	...	3524	5785
Russia	6430	5669	1370	899	972	2774	8807	9375
South America	4331	1306	20817	55717	...	...	25148	57023
Barbary & Turkey	743	221	279	197	...	...	1022	418
Syria and Egypt	475	492	1057	1528	...	22	1532	2042
Trieste, Leghrn, &c	50	158	9	723	...	...	59	881
Denmark	...	26	...	...	920	352	1096	720
Chinese	169	489	22	...	...	...	191	489
Sundry	341	561	3251	176	1421	2104	5287	2904
Grand Total	178542	193526	53564	84235	7946	13432	242386	292980

COTTON.

NEW YORK, August 3.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS, EXPORTS, AND STOCKS OF COTTON.

New Orleans, on	July 26	Charleston	July 29
Mobile	23	North Carolina	30
Florida	20	Virginia	June 1
Texas	23	New York	Aug. 2
Savannah	29	Other Ports	July 30

	1858-9 bales	1857-8 bales	Increase bales	D'crease bales
On hand in the ports on September 1	101025	46511	54514	...
Received at the ports since ditto	3678220	3049274	628956	...
Exported to Great Britain since ditto	1965426	1771679	193747	...
Exported to France since ditto	428652	377268	51384	...
Exported to the North of Europe since ditto	326767	207811	118956	...
Exported to other foreign ports since ditto	213754	175569	38185	...
Total exported to foreign countries since ditto	2934544	2532327	402272	...
Stock on hand at above dates, and on shipboard at these ports	146208	119473	26735	...

STOCK OF COTTON IN INTERIOR TOWNS.

(Not included in receipts)

	1858-9 bales	1857-8 bales
At latest corresponding dates	56177	23050

COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES

From Sept. 1 to the above dates.

	1858-9		1857-8	
	bales	bales	bales	bales
Stock on hand Sept. 1	...	101025	...	46511
Received since	...	3678230	...	3049274
Total supply	...	3779255	...	3095785
Deduct shipments	2934544		2532327	
Deduct stock left on hand	146208		119473	
		3080752		2651800
Leaves for American consumption		698503		443985

Freight to Liverpool, 5-32d to 3-16d per lb.—Exchange, 109¾ to 110¼.

VESSELS LOADING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Ports.		For Gt. Britain	For France.	For other Ports.
At New Orleans	July 23	7	6	7
Mobile	23	2	2	...
Florida	20	...	...	...
Savannah	29	2	...	2
Charleston	29	...	...	...
New York	Aug. 2	20	8	84
Galveston	July 23	...	...	...
Total		31	16	93

In consequence of the receipt of European advices of a less favourable tenor, the market on Saturday became irregular, and prices fluctuated somewhat, the market closing one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent a pound below our quotations of Friday last. The market has been utterly devoid of speculation, and the limited demand has come chiefly from spinners. We quote sales for the three days of about 2,000 bales, the transactions yesterday being unimportant, the market closing steadily at our revised quotations. We quote:—

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans and Texas.
	c	c	c	c
Ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9½	10
Good Ordinary	10⅛	10⅜	10½	11
Middling	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅝
Good Middling	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛	13⅞
Middling fair	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	14⅛

The arrivals have been from Mobile, 34 bales; Florida, 822 bales; Georgia, 359 bales; South Carolina, 555 bales; Philadelphia, 1 bale; total, 1,771 bales. Total import 1st to 31st July, 25,269 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—A limited demand has prevailed during the past three days, and our previous quotations have barely been supported. Holders are generally indisposed to accept of lower rates, however, and the sales since our last are confined to about 1,500 bales, at our quotations, the market closing heavily yesterday, without important sales.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Aug. 19.

PRICES CURRENT.

	Ord.	Mid.	Fair.	Good Fair.	Good.	Fine.	Same period 1858 Ord.	Same period 1858 Mid.	Same period 1858 Fair.
	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb	per lb
Upland	6	6⅞	7⅛	7⅜	7⅝	...	6	6⅝	7⅛
New Orleans	6⅛	7 1-16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅝	9	6⅛	7 1-16	7⅞
Pernambuco	8	8¼	9	9⅜	9⅝	10	...	8⅜	8⅝
Egyptian	7⅜	8	8⅜	9	9⅛	11	7⅜	8	8⅜
Surat and Madras	4⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅜	6	...	4⅜	5⅛	5⅜

IMPORTS, EXPORTS, CONSUMPTION, &C.

Whole import. Jan. 1 to Aug. 18.		Consumption, Jan. 1 to Aug. 18		Exports, Jan. 1 to Aug. 18.		Computed Stock, Aug. 18.	
1859 bales	1858 bales	1859 bales	1858 bales	1859 bales	1858 bales	1859 bales	1858 bales
1943135	1751116	1416880	1360370	216250	157760	658910	652080

We have to report a uniformly dull cotton market for the past week. The trade have held aloof, and other buyers have not done much business. A few holders have met the market, and sales have been made at irregular prices. On the whole we have reduced our quotations for American 1-16d to ⅛d per lb, and in the lower dusty qualities the decline is greater. Egyptian are ⅛d to ¼d per lb lower during the last fortnight. Brazil are also lower, but the supply is so restricted that they maintain a relatively high level. East India are again slightly cheaper. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. There is perhaps rather more inquiry than of late. The reported export amounts to 3,980 bales, consisting of 1,690 American, 970 Brazil, and 1,320 East India.

MARKETS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

Owing, chiefly, to the dull advices received by the last mail from Calcutta, the transactions in manufactured goods for export during the present week have been on a very moderate scale, and, in some instances, prices have ruled a shade easier. The home trade, however, continues in a healthy state, and many of the large firms have numerous orders on hand. The warehouses are but moderately stocked for the time of year. The iron trade continues steady at full quotations; but the business doing in coals is somewhat restricted. The transactions in hardware continue extensive.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 18.—Our yarn market has been scarcely tested this week. In continental qualities spinners are generally too well engaged to be yet open for lower prices, but in those for the home trade, particularly the lower and middle numbers, sellers have offered a decline of ¼d per lb without attracting business. In the finer numbers, both single and double, there has been no change. In goods, the inactive position of Eastern demand has had a quieting influence, and the high rates which have prevailed since the peace have been regarded with caution. Narrow cloths, though less buoyant than they were, remain comparatively firm, and production is being gradually more directed towards them; but wide cloths, such as shirtings and the leading staples for the East, have fallen again this week to an extent which might be generalised at between 1½d and 3d per piece. Buyers, however, propose no operations of note except at still lower limits.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE COTTON TRADE.

RAW COTTON.	Price Aug. 18, 1859	Price Aug. 1858	Price Aug. 1857	Price Aug. 1856	Price Aug. 1855	Price Aug. 1854
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
Upland fair.....per lb	0 7⅛	0 7⅛	0 8¾	0 6¾	0 6⅞	0 6⅛
Ditto good fair	0 7⅜	0 7⅜	0 8⅞	0 6⅞	0 7⅛	0 6⅛
Pernambuco fair	0 9	0 8⅜	0 9½	0 7	0 6⅞	0 6⅞
Ditto good fair	0 9⅜	0 8⅝	0 10	0 7⅛	0 7⅜	0 7⅛
No. 40 MULE YARN, fair, 2nd quality	1 1½	0 11½	1 0½	0 10½	0 9⅞	0 9½
No. 30 WATER ditto ditto	1 0⅜	0 11⅛	1 0	0 10	0 9⅛	0 9⅛
26-in, 66 reed, Printer, 29 yds, 1lbs 2oz	5 7½	5 1⅜	5 4½	4 7⅝	4 6	4 7½
27-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto 5 lbs 2oz	6 4½	6 0	6 3	5 9	5 6	5 4½
9-in, 60 reed, Gold End Shirtings, 37½ yards, 8 lbs 4oz	9 6	8 9	9 4½	8 1½	7 6	7 10½
40-in, 66 reed, ditto ditto, 8 lbs 12oz	10 7½	9 9	10 4½	8 10½	8 6	8 10½
40-in, 72 reed, ditto ditto, 9 lbs 4oz	11 9	10 9	11 1½	9 10½	9 6	10 1½
39-in, 48 reed, Red End Long Cloth, 36 yards, 9 lbs	8 10½	8 9	8 9	7 4½	7 3	7 3

HUDDERSFIELD.—The amount of business transacted in all departments has been very satisfactory. Manufacturers of first-class fancy trouserings in tweeds and diagonals at from 4s 6d to 5s 9d per yard keep unusually busy. Black and mixture doeskins sell in large quantities. The demand for goods of all kinds for the country trade has declined.——LEEDS.—The inquiry is still animated for plain and fancy articles, the fancies being of a description decidedly superior to what have so long been the general run of this market. Superior plains and fancies are now in much more extensive demand than they were a year ago, and it would really appear as if the working classes were beginning to see the advantage of a better sort of cloth, rather higher in price, over a cheap and adulterated article. The clothiers in the district continue to be fully employed, and they are sanguine as to the prospects of the autumn trade. The warehouse trade of the town is also good.——BRADFORD.—Wool—The inquiry is by no means active, and the business passing is limited. Prices continue firm. Where large sales are pressed, in some instances a slight turn has been given to the buyer. Noils and brokes continue in request, at about late quotations. Yarns—The demand for the Continent seems to have received somewhat of a check from the high prices sought here, and our merchants are acting with great caution. In the home trade large quantities still continue to be used, and prices are firm. Pieces—The demand for the home trade continues active, and manufacturers are well engaged to order.——ROCHDALE.—Wool—A spirit of caution still characterises operations in this market, and but little is doing. Flannel—There is great activity in this market for all kinds of flannels, and the demand exceeds the supply. The consequence is that there are no stocks of flannels anywhere to be found, and most of the large makers are working to order. Saxonies, unions, and heavy goods of all descriptions leave the market as soon as they can possibly get finished. The Yorkshire trade never was more active than now, and prices are also advancing.——LEICESTER.—The hosiery trade is in a very satisfactory condition; all branches continue busy, and future prospects are exceedingly good. Manufacturers continue to have plenty of orders on hand, and no stocks are creating. The same healthy state of things extends to the district around. Yarns have an upward tendency; spinners continue to be well employed.——NOTTINGHAM.—There is not much alteration to report in the lace trade; buyers continue to purchase only in a limited degree, and manufacturers are still producing, for the most part, only for immediate requirements. The demand for fancies is small; plain goods continue to have the best inquiry. The hosiery trade is in a satisfactory state for the time of the year.——GLASGOW.—Cotton yarn has continued in excellent request at full prices. Piece goods command extreme rates.——BELFAST.—Yarns—A good demand for the home trade has prevailed. The export trade has improved. Manufactured goods are steady in price.

CORN.

AMERICAN GRAIN AND FLOUR MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has prevailed an increased demand for State and Western flour, for the local and Eastern trade during the past three days, under which prices advanced 15c to 25c per bbl. The receipts continue moderate, and have not been sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. The market for Southern flour has been buoyant, under an increased demand, and prices of Brandywine and Georgetown are 10c to 20c per bbl higher, while other kinds are unchanged. Export of wheat flour from 1st to 31st July: 74,342 bbls, against 175,176 bbls in 1858.

GRAIN.—The market for new wheat has been buoyant, a moderately active demand having prevailed for all descriptions. The supply continues very meagre, the receipts small and insufficient for the existing wants of the trade. In view of these facts, prices are 5c to 10c higher on some kinds, while others are nominally unchanged. Old wheat rules quiet, and, but for the great scarcity of new, would be altogether neglected. Transactions have been confined to about 25,000 bushels. The active demand for corn has abated, and the market has become dull and unsettled, prices being nominally 4c to 6c per bushel lower. Export from 1st to 31st July; wheat, 9,026 bushels, against 667,936 in 1858; corn, 36,026 bushels, against 19,264 in 1858.

NEW YORK, Aug. 6.—Flour heavy, and 10c to 15c lower: superfine State, 4.65 dols to 4.90 dols; round hoop Ohio, 4.95 dols to 5.40 dols; Southern, 5.25 dols to 5.60 dols. Wheat dull, and 3c to 5c cheaper: Western red, 1.20 dol, being an outside price; Southern red, 1.25 dol to 1.35 dol; ditto white, 1.45 dol. Corn quiet, and heavy.

EXPORT of BREADSTUFFS from the UNITED STATES to GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, since 1st September, 1858.

From—		Flour. bbls	Meal. bbls	Wheat. bushels	Corn. bushels
New York	Aug. 2	82199	20	404081	300151
New Orleans	July 23	6457	...	18622	2300
Philadelphia	30	2033	...	20281	14081
Baltimore	30	...	...	...	...
Boston	30	40	3	8	...
Other Ports	29	...	...	11612	3949
Total, 1858-9		90732	23	454604	320681
— 1857-8		1203403	607	6306477	3371333
Increase		...	...	...	...
Decrease		1112670	584	5851873	3050652
Total, 1856-7		880961	486	7478070	4702754
— 1855-6		1358449	7719	6752289	6776691

TO THE CONTINENT.

From	Flour. bbls	Wheat. bush	Corn. bush	Rye. bush
New York Aug. 2	38200	51825	17344	...
Other Ports to latest dates	13976	6020	8175	...
Total, 1858-9	49176	57845	25519	...
Total, 1857-8	283157	323842	16848	1937
— 1856-7	478622	2861856	543590	216162
— 1855-6	722319	5427314	27363	1931336

LONDON MARKETS.

STATE OF THE CORN TRADE FOR THE WEEK.

MARK LANE, FRIDAY EVENING.

From a return in another column, it will be seen that the total imports of foreign and colonial grain into the United Kingdom during last month amounted to 717,128 quarters—of flour and meal to 304,914 cwts. Compared with most previous corresponding periods of the year, these are large supplies, but we believe, as millers have imported largely on their own account, that there has been very little addition to the stocks in warehouse. The warehoused supply of barley, oats, beans, and peas is now very limited, whilst the whole of the flour, or nearly so, has passed into consumption. The week's transactions in home-grown wheat have been on a very moderate scale; nevertheless, on the whole, the trade has ruled steady, and prices of all kinds have been well supported. The show of new wheat has somewhat fallen off, both as to quantity and quality; but we may observe that the result of thrashing, so far, is in favour of a large produce of grain, and an immense quantity of straw—the largest, perhaps, ever grown in this country. Although much rain has fallen, and although the weather has continued changeable, large quantities of wheat have been secured in the whole of our forward counties.

There has been very little inquiry for any kind of barley, yet scarcely any change has taken place in prices. The supplies brought forward have been trifling, and the new samples have come to hand in poor condition. The oat trade continues in a healthy state, notwithstanding the late heavy importations from the Continent; but the dealings in beans, peas, and flour have been somewhat restricted.

There has been very little movement in the grain trade on the Continent. Nearly all articles have moved off slowly, at about previous quotations. In the United States, both wheat and flour have commanded rather more money. The harvest in Canada is thus reported in one account just at hand:—"It appears to be the general opinion that, with the exception of a possible sprouting of the wheat through wet weather in harvest, there is no room for doubt respecting the excellence of the crop. The quantity produced per acre is a good average, and the character of the grain better than ordinary. There was also an unusual breath of spring wheat growing, with the best appearance and hardly an uncertainty as to its reaching perfection. The other products of the soil are likely to be abundant, with the exception of grass and fruits—oats, barley, corn, potatoes, and turnips being cultivated to an unusual extent and having a luxuriant appearance."

The demand for wheat and oats, in Scotland, has continued healthy, and prices have been well supported. Other articles have sold slowly, on former terms.

The Irish markets, almost generally, have ruled very inactive; nevertheless, no change of moment has taken place in the quotations.

Only a limited supply of English wheat was on offer in to-day's market, and a good clearance of the stands was effected at Monday's currency. In foreign wheat scarcely any business was doing. There was a steady inquiry for barley, at full prices, but malt and oats were dull. In the value of other articles no change took place.

Mr Ed. Rainford reports the state of the floating trade in grain as follows:—There has been a large number of arrivals off coast for orders since the 11th inst., viz., 100 cargoes, consisting principally of maize, viz.:—Wheat, 3 cargoes from Malta, 2 Marianople, 3 Odessa, 1 Berdianski, 4 Taganrog, 1 Galatz, 1 Balitzick, 1 Alexandria, 1 Genoa, and 1 Gibraltar; of wheat and barley, 1 cargo from Constantinople and 1 Marianople; maize, 39 cargoes from Ibraila, 5 Sulina, 1 Enos, 1 Alexandria, 1 Orfano, 1 Ismail, 1 Constantinople, 2 Oltenitza, 1 Venice, 3 Galatz, 6 Odessa, 1 Reni, and 1 Giurgevo; of rye, 2 cargoes from Tagonrog, 1 Odessa, and 2 Constantinople; of barley, 2 cargoes from Constantinople, 1 Odessa, 5 Taganrog, and 2 Marseilles; of oats, 1 cargo from Taganrog; of oats and barley, 1 cargo from Eupatoria—altogether, 18 cargoes of wheat, 2 wheat and barley, 63 maize, 5 rye, 10 barley, 1 oats, and 1 oats and barley. Nearly the whole of these were for sale. A large business has been done in maize since this day week, with a downward movement in prices till yesterday and to-day, when the unsold cargoes being materially reduced in number, sellers have become firmer and obtain better prices. Of wheat, an arrived cargo of Moldavian has been sold at 39s, and 1 of Roumelia at 36s 6d per 480 lbs; of maize, arrived, about 30 cargoes of Ibraila have been sold at prices varying from 26s to 27s 3d per 480 lbs; a cargo of Wallachian brought 26s 6d per 480 lbs; 1 of Reni 28s, and 1 of Odessa 28s per 492 lbs; 2 cargoes of Oltenitza changed owners at about 25s 4½d per imperial quarter. Arrived barley has also been in some demand, and 5 cargoes of Tagonrog have been sold at 22s 3d to 22s 6d per 400 lbs; a cargo of Odessa at 22s 3d; a large cargo ditto, warm, 3,800 quarters, at 20s 6d; and a cargo of Ismail, heated and partly discoloured, at 20s 9d per 400 lbs. Beans, on passage, a cargo of Egyptian at 32s per imperial quarter.

The London averages announced this day were:—

	qrs	s	d
Wheat	2523	at 46	0
Barley	88	28	9
Oats	381	28	11
Rye	...	...	
Beans	...	...	
Peas	91	37	8

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. qrs	Barley. qrs	Malt. qrs	Oats. qrs	Flour. qrs
English	2510	50	1450	30	780
Irish	...	...	...	4500	...
Foreign	4280	...	...	27390	40 sacks ... brls

PRICES CURRENT OF CORN, &c

	s	s
WHEAT—English, New white	45 to 48	
red	43	44
Dantzig and Konigsberg, high mixed	54	60
— — mixed	48	50
Rostock and Wismar	48	52
Stettin, Stralsund, and Wolgast	46	48
Marks and Mecklenburg	48	50
Danish, Holstein, & Brunswick	44	46
St Petersburg, soft...per 496 lbs	40	44
— hard	42	44
American and Canadian, white	...	...
— — red	...	...
Odessa and Sea of Azoff, soft, per 496 lbs	44	46
Egyptian, Saidi.....per 480 lbs	...	...
— Behira	...	...
Syrian, hard and soft	...	...
BARLEY—English and Scotch, malting, new	...	...
English and Scotch distilling	...	...
— — grinding	24	26
Saale malting	...	...
Danish distilling	27	28
— grinding	26	27
Odessa and Danube, per 400 lbs	24	25
Barbary and Egyptian	...	...
BEANS—English	36	42
Dutch and Hanoverian	40	42
Egyptian & Sicilian, per 480 lbs	33	35
PEAS—English, white boilers	42	44
— grey, dun, and maple	40	46
— blue	60	70
PEAS—Foreign, white boilers	42	44
— feeding	37	40
OATS—English, Poland & potato	...	...
— white, feed	...	...
— black	...	...
Scotch, Hopetown and potato	28	30
— Angus and Sandy	27	29
— common	26	28
Irish, potato	26	27
— White, feed	23	24
— Black	21	22
— Light Galway	21	22
Danish	22	24
Swedish	23	25
Russian	19	23
Dutch and Hanoverian	21	25
RYE—English	27	28
TARES—English, winter	...	...
Foreign feeding	...	...
INDIAN CORN, per 480 lbs—		
American, white	...	...
— yellow	...	...
Galatz, Odessa, and Ibraila, yellow	30	31
FLOUR, per 280 lbs—Town made delivered to the baker	40	43
Country marks	31	34
American and Canadian fancy brands per 196 lbs	...	...
American superfine and extra superfine	...	...
American common to fine	...	...
— heated and sour	21	22

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(FOR REPORT OF THIS DAY'S MARKETS, SEE "POSTSCRIPT.")

MINCING LANE, FRIDAY MORNING.

SUGAR.—The business done this week has been unusually limited, and prices do not exhibit any further material change to report. Supplies continue to come forward freely, and the stock is now in excess of the previous season's at same date. Most kinds are depressed, and there appears to be little inquiry for floating cargoes. Up to yesterday (Thursday) 1,465 hhds West India sold, including a portion of 372 casks Barbadoes, by auction, at 36s 6d to 45s 6d for soft brown to fine yellow. The delivery, last week, was 4,460 tons, but there is still a decrease amounting to 9,150 tons for home use since the beginning of the year. The export clearances exhibit an excess of 1,250 tons. Stock on the 13th instant, 68,550 tons, against 65,500 tons in 1858.

Mauritius.—No public sales have taken place.

Foreign.—2,041 boxes Havana were chiefly bought in: yellow, 42s 6d to 45s; grainy, 43s to 49s; white, 53s. 336 boxes white in bond were bought in at 37s. 527 casks 232 barrels Porto Rico chiefly found buyers: brown and low yellow, 38s to 40s 6d; low to fine grocery, 41s to 48s. A floating cargo of 5,750 bags brown Pernambuco sold at 20s 9d for a near port. About 1,000 boxes Havana, No. 11 to 11½, have been disposed of at 41s 6d per cwt.

Refined.—The market has been in a very quiet state, and prices of dry goods are nominally unaltered. Common descriptions sell at 50s 6d to 51s; middling, 51s 6d upwards. Crushed and pieces offer upon rather lower terms. Bonded sugars are almost neglected, and the accounts from Holland continue flat. Business has recently been done in English crushed, at 37s per cwt.

RUM.—The animated demand which sprung up last week has since partly subsided, but prices continue steady. Leeward Island proof, 1s 11d to 2s; Demerara, 2s 3d to 2s 4d per gallon.

MOLASSES.—A parcel of Cossipore treacle, oil damaged, has realised 11s 6d per cwt.

COCOA.—1,457 bags Trinidad went off with less spirit at the advance recently established: low greyish to good bright red, 59s 6d to 75s; grey and mixed, 51s 6d to 59s. 137 bags Grenada brought 54s 6d to 56s 6d. Privately a few sales have been effected in Guayaquil, at 66s to 68s per cwt.

TEA.—Very little business has been reported this week, yet former quotations appear to be generally maintained. Common congou is nominal at 1s 3½d to 1s 3½d per lb.

COFFEE.—Prices have still rather an upward tendency, especially for plantation Ceylon, of which 410 casks 717 barrels and bags in the public sales chiefly sold: fine fine ordinary greyish to middling, 67s to 73s 6d. 200 casks have also changed hands by private contract. 1,518 bags native growth went off steadily at 58s to 59s 6d for good ordinary to good. 336 bags East India: low to good ordinary brownish Java, 55s to 60s 6d; Munzerabad Mountain, 88s to 89s for superior. 1,396 bags Costa Rica sold steadily: low middling to middling even, 70s to 75s;

fine, 84s. 350 bags Porto Rico bought in, were afterwards sold at 66s to 68s per cwt. The stock is now about 8,000 tons, against 10,270 tons last year, and 6,800 tons in 1858.

RICE remains quiet. A floating cargo of new Arracan has been sold for the Continent at 10s 3d. A very moderate amount of business is reported by private contract: low Rangoon, 6s 6d to 7s; and white Bengal, 10s 7¼d to 11s 3d. 626 bags good to fine bold white, offered by auction, were taken in at 12s 6d to 13s 6d per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of RICE to August 13, with STOCK on hand.

	1859	1858	1857	1856
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imports	15120	64700	41360	65600
Deliveries for home use	16850	22400	20300	19240
Exported	13300	13230	32100	13100
Stock	71120	92290	43750	48000

SAGO FLOUR.—A parcel of good has sold at 16s to 16s 6d per cwt.

SAGO.—769 boxes, by auction, went at barely the former value, and partly sold at 16s 6d to 17s; small and bold, 17s per cwt.

SPICES.—More inquiry prevails for black pepper, and Singapore has sold at rather higher rates, viz, 4¼d to 4½d, with dusty Penang 4d. Pimento is also firmer, and 450 bags partly sold at 3⅞d for good. 174 cases brown nutmegs brought the previous value: small to fair mixed, 1s 5d to 1s 9d. 752 bags Zanzibar cloves partly sold: fair to good bright, 3¾d to 3¾d. 3 casks Amboyna, 5¼d to 5⅝d. White pepper is rather dearer: 317 bags middling to good Singapore by auction brought 6¼d to 6¾d per lb. 270 barrels Jamaica ginger, 3l 18s to 4l 14s. 27 cases Calicut, fair quality, mouldy, 80s per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company's sales on the 16th inst. comprised 1,641 casks nutmegs, 602 casks mace, 2,805 pkgs cinnamon, and 5,267 pkgs black pepper. The latter went rather dearer, but no important change occurred in other kinds.

SALTPETRE.—There is more inquiry at the recent decline, and several parcels have been disposed of by private contract, including Bengal, refraction 10½ to 7¼, at 35s 6d to 36s 3d; 5 to 5½, 37s to 38s; and 2¾, 38s 6d; low Bombay, 24s to 24s 6d. 1,401 bags Bengal, by auction were taken in above the value. 2,356 bags Bombay partly sold at lower rates: refraction 51¼ to 28¾, 23s 6d to 27 per cwt.

IMPORTS and DELIVERIES of SALTPETRE to August 13, with STOCK on hand.

	1859	1858	1857	1856
	tons	tons	tons	tons
Imported	12660	6670	10500	10500
Delivered	11050	9055	7340	10000
Stock	4550	3760	5170	4700

NITRATE OF SODA.—182 bags sold 16s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—238 bags sold at 3s 1d to 3s 10d for Honduras silvers; 4s 1d to 4s 7d for black; and 3s 5d to 4s 2d per lb for Teneriffe.

LAC DYE.—31 chests common marks realised 6d to 7d per lb.

SHELLAC has sold at further advanced rates, and the supply is small: good orange, 105s; fine reddish liver, 101s 6d; bright button, 102s 6d to 103s 6d per cwt.

DYESTUFFS.—Gambier is firm at 16s 6d to 17s. Some heated in public sale brought 15s to 16s. Cutch remains quiet. There have not been any sales of Bengal safflower. Turmeric attracts more attention.

DRUGS.—The chief feature of interest to notice this week is the advance upon camphor, which has sold at 105s per cwt. At the drug sales, yesterday, there was a very small assortment of the leading articles brought forward, and prices showed scarcely any alteration.

RUBBER.—295 packets from New York sold at advanced rates, from 1s 9d to 1s 9½d per lb.

DYEWOODS.—Sapan is in demand, and 53 tons old Manilla of ordinary quality realised 7l 2s 6d to 7l 12s 6d. 44 tons Jamaica fustic, 5l 15s to 5l 17s 6d. 26 tons Jamaica logwood were taken in at 3l 17s 6d per ton.

METALS.—All kinds have been very steady this week. English copper is firm at the smelters' prices. Burra Burra quoted 110l 10s to 111l. Lead has fully maintained the quotations. Considerable sales have been made in spelter, chiefly at Hull, at from 21l to 21l 7s 6d; small plates, 21l 10s. Foreign tin, although firm, is quiet: Banca, 145s to 146s; Straits, 140s to 141s per cwt. The iron trade remains without change. This morning, the quotation for Scotch pig is 53s per ton for mixed numbers.

HEMP.—The market is still exceedingly flat. 237 bales Manilla, offered by auction on Wednesday, met with no fair offers and were taken in at 22l to 25l. Jute went rather lower, and 5,125 bales partly sold at 11l 5s to 19l 5s per ton for low to fine marks. Few transactions have occurred by private contract. 40 tons clean Petersburg by auction partly sold at 28l 10s to 29l per ton.

HIDES.—159,000 East India went off without much animation, and a fair proportion sold at the previous value.

LINSEED.—Owing to the diminished supplies offering, sales have been made in Calcutta at 48s 6d, and Bombay at 51s. A cargo of Taganrog has sold at 47s 6d per quarter for the United Kingdom. Numerous cargoes of Black Sea and Azoff are off the coast.

OILS.—The market for olive has further advanced: Gallipoli, 50l 10s to 51l; other kinds, 44l to 48l. A cargo of Gioga is reported for the United Kingdom at 46l 10s per tun. Fish oils have been very dull: sperm, 91l; pale seal, 34l to 34l 10s per tun. There is not any improvement in the demand for palm, fine being quoted 45s, at which there appear buyers. Cocoa-nut, although quiet, remains firm, and is likely to be more actively sought after when the weather becomes cooler. Cochin quoted 43s to 43s 6d; Ceylon, 41s to 41s 6d. Linseed has been in steady demand, closing at 29s per cwt on the spot and forward. Rape attracts more attention: foreign refined, 40s; brown, 36s; English, 33s 6d to 34s per cwt.

TURPENTINE.—2,200 barrels rough have arrived. In the absence of sales, the quotation is 9s to 9s 6d. Large contracts have been made in American spirits on the spot and to arrive at 35s, and this morning the price is 35s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—During the week there has been scarcely any alteration in prices of foreign, and the market ruled quiet. This morning, first sort Petersburg Y.C. closes at 55s; to arrive and in the last three months, 55s 6d per cwt. The trade have bought sparingly.

PARTICULARS OF TALLOW.—Monday, August 15.

	1856	1857	1858	1859
	casks.	casks.	casks.	casks.
Stock this day	10,641	12,577	11,716	21,525
Delivered last week	1 503	1.873	2,810	1,799
Ditto since 1st June	23,059	16,359	12,354	11,153
Arrived last week	406	2,581	304	965
Ditto since 1st June	15,991	15,792	16,503	20,597
Price of YC on the spot	53s 9d	65s 0d	49s 0d	55s 0d
Ditto Town last Friday	55s 9d	66s 6d	50s 0d	55s 9d

POSTSCRIPT. FRIDAY EVENING.

SUGAR.—The market closes heavily. There were only 248 casks Barbadoes, and 70 casks 264 barrels other West India brought forward, which partly sold at the former valuations, and prices close without alteration for the week. The business in West India amounts to 1,960 hhds. A cargo of Havana, No. 10, sold for this port at 26s; one No. 12½, 27s per cwt for Plymouth.

COFFEE.—64 casks 9 barrels plantation Ceylon realised the previous quotations. 191 bags Colon sold from 62s 6d to 67s per cwt.

COCOA.—100 bags Trinidad brought 63s to 66s per cwt for middling to fair red.

SAGO.—310 boxes middling to good small grain realised 17s to 18s 6d. 295 bags sago flour, 16s to 16s 6d per cwt.

RICE.—383 bags Bengal low middling to middling white, 10s 6d. to 11s 6d per cwt. A floating cargo of Necrancie Arracan sold at 9s 9d per cwt, new conditions.

SPICES.—18 cases Penang cloves, 1s 1d to 1s 1½d; 9 cases brown nutmegs, 1s 3d to 1s 7d; 2 cases fair mace, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. 500 cases cassia lignea, pile I, 89s; pile 2, 83s to 84s per cwt. Pimento: 254 bags ¼d to ½d dearer, from 3⅝d to 3¾d per lb.

COCHINEAL.—293 bags Honduras and Teneriffe went at about the former value.

NICARAGUA WOOD.—180 tons Lima sold at 12l to 13l 17s 6d.

OIL.—153 tuns seal by auction sold at 27l 15s to 34l per tun for brown to pale; 8 tuns sperm, 90l 15s per tun.

OTHER OILS.—507 casks palm, part sold at 42s to 45s 6d. 90 casks cocoa-nut part sold: Cochin, 42s 9d to 43s 6d; Ceylon, 40s 3d to 41s 3d. 244 casks Sydney, 32s to 38s 6d per cwt.

TALLOW.—270 casks South American by auction brought 52s to 54s; 75 hhds East India, 54s to 55s 6d per cwt. Foreign firm. Town unaltered.

ADDITIONAL NOTICES.

REFINED SUGAR.—The home market for refined sugar continues very dull; in some instances rather lower prices have been accepted. Dutch crushed in very little demand here, but from Holland 1,400 tons are advised as having been sold there for delivery next month at rather higher prices.

GREEN FRUIT.—Market still good. Two more cargoes of West India pine apples arrived; a portion of one, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at a high price. Lemons sustain their value. Barcelona nuts advanced one shilling per bag. New Brazil in moderate demand.

DRIED FRUIT.—The market generally has been less active this week in currants, though some considerable parcels have changed hands at firm prices. In raisins no business,—buyers waiting the arrival of the two steamers now afloat, due on Monday. No prices have yet been fixed in Denia. The accounts from the Morea by telegraph continue satisfactory; an occasional shower has retarded the drying, but has not in any way damaged the fruit. The first arrival here will be later by some days than last year, when the Thalia arrived on the 11th September, and was divided among the trade at 55s. The quality of this year's currants, according to sample received overland, is very superior.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN WOOL.—The public sales are progressing very firmly and with much spirit.

FLAX unaltered.

HEMP very dull, and lower prices again accepted this week.

COTTON.—Sales of cotton wool from Friday, 12th August, to Thursday, 18th, inclusive:—500 bales Surat, 5⅜d to 5⅝d for middling fair to good fair; 5⅝d for fully fair sawginned. The transactions have been limited and the market dull; prices, however, remain steady. 85 bales Carriacou and 21 bales St Vincent's cotton are advertised for public sale on Thursday, the 25th inst.

SILK.—The silk market still remains quiet: prices very firm. The first operation in new China silk may be expected next week.

TOBACCO.—Our market continues steady, with a fair demand: prices remain firm at our quotations.

LEATHER AND HIDES.—Some considerable transactions have taken place in leather during the past week, although at Leadenhall, on Tuesday, the attendance of buyers was small and the demand limited. The sales of the week have, however, on the whole, exceeded the supplies. Best English and foreign butts, prime heavy harness hides, light shaved hides, stout English bellies, and calf skins of light weights, were the most saleable articles. Prices continue nearly unaltered. At the public sale of foreign raw hides, this week, the few River Plate offered were withdrawn. 2,000 Australian were sold at 5½d to 5¾d; inferior, 2½d to 4½d. 639 West India, 6½d to 7¾d. 2,079 salted R.P. horse-hides, 7s to 10s 7d. 96,654 East India kips, from 153,000 offered, were sold at previous rates. 6,600 buffalos were sold at slightly higher prices. By private contract, 10,300 salted Buenos Ayres ox have made 8½d; Uruguay, 7¾d; and 4,115 Australian seconds, 4½d.

METALS.—Business in metals is inactive, although there is much more confidence expressed in the future. Copper continues very firm in price, and in moderate request. Iron is mostly firm in quotations, but perhaps there may be a slight giving way with Welsh merchant iron. Scotch pig is lower, being 53s for mixed numbers. Tin is quoted a shade lower for Banca, but still too high as compared with Straits. A steady business is doing in the latter and in English. Spelter is rather improved in price and extent of business. Lead quiet. Tin plates go steadily, at improved prices.

TALLOW.—Official market letter issued this evening:—

	s	d
Town tallow	55	9
Fat by ditto	2	11
Yellow Russian	56	6
Melted stuff	40	6
Rough ditto	24	6
Greaves	15	0
Good dregs	7	0

Imports this week 949 casks.

PROVISIONS.

Although the arrivals of prime fresh cured bacon is small, and the deliveries are in excess, the market is flat, and about 1s in favour of the buyer. Fresh Hamburg now forms about a third of the consumption, the sizeable making 61s to 62s.

A flat market to-day for fine Friesland. Price down 4s.

Very little doing in Irish butter. Prices keep up in Ireland.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF STOCKS AND DELIVERIES.

	Butter.		Bacon.	
	Stock	Deliveries.	Stock.	Deliveries.
1857	23191	7608	1300	996
1858	22463	9606	2541	1209
1859	13209	8722	2157	2097

ARRIVALS FOR THE PAST WEEK

Irish butter	11621
Foreign ditto	8923
Bale bacon	1792

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, August 15.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 10,622 head. In the corresponding week in 1858, we received 9,578; in 1857, 8,922; in 1856, 5,028; in 1855, 8,867; in 1854, 9,703; and in 1853, 10,973 head.

From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were seasonably good, but their general quality was by no means first-rate. The primest Scots, crosses, &c., were in fair request, at full prices; but most other breeds moved off slowly, at late rates; a few very superior beasts realised 4s 8d per 8 lbs. The show of sheep was seasonably good. On the whole the mutton trade was in a sluggish state. In the general quotations, however, we have no change to notice. We were well supplied with lambs, and the demand for them was heavy, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of fully 4d per 8 lbs. The veal trade was heavy, at Thursday's decline in value of 2d per 8 lbs. The supply of calves was good.

SUPPLIES.

	August 17, 1857.	August 16, 1858.	August 15, 1859.
Beasts	4136	5434	4750
Sheep and lambs	24620	25900	29260
Calves	322	277	350
Pigs	345	450	200

THURSDAY, August 18.—About an average supply of beasts in, but middling condition was on offer in to-day's market. For all kinds the demand ruled inactive at Monday's currency. We had a slow sale for sheep, the number of which was seasonably good, at previous quotations, the best old Downs and half-breds having sold at 5s per 8 lbs. In lambs only a moderate business was transacted, at Monday's decline in value. Calves were very dull, and 2d per 8 lbs lower.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Coarse and inferior beasts	2	8	3	0	Prime Southdown sheep	4	8	5	0
Second quality ditto	3	2	3	6	Large coarse calves	3	2	3	8
Prime large oxen	3	8	4	2	Prime small ditto	4	0	4	8
Prime Scots, &c.	4	4	4	6	Large hogs	3	0	3	6
Coarse and inferior sheep	3	2	3	6	Small porkers	3	8	4	6
Second quality ditto	3	8	4	0	Suckling calves ...each	18	0	22	0
Prime coarse-woolled do.	4	2	4	4	Quarter old store pigs	18	0	22	0

Lambs, 4s 6d to 5s 8d.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,022; sheep and lambs, 11,900; calves, 550; pigs, 300.
Foreign supply—Beasts, 230; sheep, 1,800; calves, 357.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.

	s	d	s	d		s	d	s	d
Inferior beef	2	10	3	0	Mutton, inferior	3	2	3	6
Middling ditto	3	2	3	6	— middling	3	8	4	0
Prime large	3	8	3	10	— prime	4	2	4	4
Prime small	4	0	4	2	Large pork	3	6	3	8
Veal	3	10	4	4	Small pork	4	2	4	8

Lamb, 4s 0d to 4s 10d.

HOP MARKET.

BOROUGH, Monday, August 15.—The demand for 1858's continues good; a considerable quantity in small parcels are cleared off. The duty is estimated at 255,000*l.*

FRIDAY, Aug. 19.—The accounts from the plantations continue to come favourably, and the hops are rapidly progressing towards maturity. Duty, 250,000*l* to 260,000*l.*

POTATO MARKETS.

BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, August 15.—Since our last report only moderate supplies of potatoes have appeared on sale here. On the whole, the trade is very firm, at extreme quotations. Shaws are selling at from 70s to 90s; and Regents, 100s to 140s per ton.

WATERSIDE, Thursday, August 18.—There was a scanty supply of this esculent at this market to-day, with a very indifferent demand, at the annexed prices:—Shaws from 60s to 80s; Regents, 80s to 100s per load.

HAY MARKETS.—THURSDAY.

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 3*l* 0s to 4*l* 15s; new do., 3*l* 10s to 4*l* 4s; old clover, 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 10s; new do., 4*l* 0s to 4*l* 10s; and straw, 1*l* 14s to 2*l* 0s per load. A fair demand.

CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 3*l* 3s to 4*l* 15s; new do., 2*l* 15s to 4*l* 4s; old clover, 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 10s; new do., 4*l* 0s to 4*l* 10s; and straw, 1*l* 15s to 2*l* 0s per load. Trade steady.

WHITECHAPEL.—Old meadow hay, 3*l* 3s to 4*l* 15s; new do., 2*l* 10s to 4*l* 0s; old clover 4*l* 0s to 5*l* 12s; new do., 4*l* 0s to 4*l* 12s; and straw, 1*l* 14s to 2*l* 0s per load. A moderate supply and a sluggish demand.

COAL MARKET.

MONDAY, August 15.—Bates' West Hartley 13s 6d—Clark's West Hartley 14s 6d—Davison's West Hartley 15s—Howard's West Hartley 15s—Lambert's West Hartley 14s 6d—Walker Primrose 12s—Eden Main 15s 6d. Wall's-end:—Belmont 15s—Haswell 17s 3d—Hartlepool 16s 6d—Kelloe 16s 3d. Birchgrove Graigola 20s—Nixon's Duffryn 21s 6d—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s. Ships at market, 22; sold, 19.

WEDNESDAY, August 17.—Burnhope 13s—Davison's West Hartley 15s—Lambert's West Hartley 14s 6d—Tanfield Moor 13s—Tanfield Moor Bute's 13s. Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 15s 3d—Eden 15s 3d—Eden Main 15s 6d—Bell 15s—Braddyll's Hetton 16s—Haswell 17s—Heston 17s—Russell's Hetton 16s—South Hetton 17s—Stewart's 17s—Cassop 15s 9d—Heugh Hall 15s—Kelloe 16s 3d—South Kelloe 15s 9d—Whitworth 14s. Birchgrove Graigola 20s—Nixon's Duffryn 21s 6d—Powell's Duffryn Steam 21s. Ships at market, 78; sold, 57.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19.—Wall's-end:—Acorn Close 15s 6d—Benson 14s 9d—Braddyll's Hetton 16s—Riddells 15s 3d—South Hetton 17s—Eden Main 15s 3d—Hetton 17s—Cassop 16s—Heugh Hall 15s 3d—Whitworth 14s—Bebside Hartley 14s 6d—Lambert's ditto 14s 6d—Clark's ditto 17s 3d—North Holywell Main, 14s 6d. Ships at markets, 76; sold, 61; at sea, 110

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

CORN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, Aug. 19.—Grain market steady at Tuesday's rates; wheat in good demand at full rates; fine flour in better request. Beans and oats dull. For Indian corn there are buyers, but at very low prices. Weather fine.

METALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FRIDAY, AUG. 19.—The demand for manufactured iron during the past week has been only to a moderate extent, at about previous rates. The market for Scotch pig iron has been quiet, and prices have slightly receded. Copper continues inactive, and the quotations almost nominal. Other metals remain with little or no change to notice.

The Gazette.

TUESDAY, August 16.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

S. Farnam, Mincing lane, indigo broker.
S. Longden, Chesterfield, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Peters, Cambridge, tailor.
B. A. Manheim, Fore street, Cripplegate, boot manufacturer.
F. Crockford, St James's street, commission agent.
J. Cutmore, Ware, broker.
J. W. Pressey, Luton, printer.
E. and H. France, Almondbury, woollen manufacturers.
J. Clayton and B. Lockwood, Rastrick, Yorkshire, silk spinners.
A. Hinchliffe, Sheffield, printer.
W. Hyde, Liverpool, shipbroker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Ritchie, Glasgow, wine merchant.
T. Queenan, Perth, grocer.
G. Mackay, Keith, Banffshire, ironmonger.

GAZETTE OF LAST NIGHT.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Weinthal, warehouseman, Cannon street.
C. T. Ingram, oil merchant, Fenchurch street.
L. Cobb, eating house keeper, Liverpool.
H. Sturemburg and W. Goldenstedt, ship brokers, Liverpool.
W. Lindop, brush manufacturer, Newcastle-under-Lyme.
C. E. Davies, spirit merchant, Gainsborough.

SCOTCH BANKRUPTS.

W. Buchanan, merchant, Glasgow.
A. Roxburgh, pattern drawer, Bowling, Dumbarshire.
J. Macdonald, grocer and spirit dealer, Dingwall.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., at 63 Rutland gate, the Hon. Mrs Ashley Ponsonby, of a son.

On the 5th July, at Corfu, the Hon. Mrs Edward Gage, of a daughter.

On the 16th inst., at Abbot's Moss, Northwich, Cheshire, the Lady Frances Lloyd, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Dolgelley, by the Venerable Archdeacon White, Charles Wilkin, Esq., 10 Tokenhouse yard, London, to Charlotte, daughter of Lewis Williams, Esq., Vronwnion, Dolgelley, Merionethshire.

On the 11th inst., at St Mary's church, Hastings, by the Rev. Thos. Vores, George William Hay, Esq., of Whiterigg, Roxburghshire, to Joanna Fyfe, daughter of the late Samuel Fyfe, Sydenham house.

On the 23rd July, at Woodford church, St Andrew's Mountains, Jamaica, by the Rev. Colin Maclaverty, Commander M. E. Smithett, R.N., to Janetta Gertrude, daughter of the Hon. Hinton East.

DEATHS.

On the 15th inst., in Grosvenor street, the Lady Suffield.

On the 10th inst., at Stoke place, after a short illness, in his 71st year, Charles Holiday, Esq.

LETTERS FOR BREMEN AND HAMBURG BY PRIVATE SHIP.—On the 1st of next month, and thenceforward, the postage of letters conveyed by a private ship between the United Kingdom and Bremen or Hamburg will be reduced from 8d to 6d for a letter not exceeding half-an-ounce in weight, and so on, according to the usual scale, provided such postage be paid in advance. Letters upon which the postage is not prepaid will be charged with a rate of 8d per half-ounce as at present.

COMMERCIAL TIMES

Weekly Price Current.

☞ The prices in the following list are carefully revised every Friday afternoon, by an eminent house in each department.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.

Add 5 per cent. to duties on currants, figs, pepper, tobacco, wines, and timber, deals, wood, &c., from British Possessions.

Ashes duty free

	s	d	s	d
First sort Pot, U.S. p cwt	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0
First sort Pearl, U.S.	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0

Cocoa duty 1d per lb

West India ... per cwt	50	0	84	0
Guayaquil	65	0	68	0
Brazil	45	0	54	0

Coffee duty 3d per lb

Jamaica, good middling to fine ... per cwt	73	0	90	0
fine ord to mid	57	0	72	6
Mocha, ungarbled	60	0	75	0
garbled, com. to good	78	0	96	0
garbled, fine	96	0	105	0
Ceylon, native, ord to fine	53	0	62	0
ordinary	47	0	52	0
plantation, ordinary to fine ord	54	0	66	0
fine ord. to mid	67	0	74	6
good mid. to fine	75	0	90	0
Java	50	0	76	0
Sumatra and Padang	42	0	52	0
Madras and Tellicherry	52	0	88	0
Malabar and Mysore	50	0	65	0
St Domingo	50	0	56	6
Brazil, washed	58	0	71	0
good and fine ord	53	0	57	0
common to real ord	45	0	52	0
Costa Rica	58	0	88	0
Havana and Cuba	54	0	82	0
Porto Rico & La Guayra	58	0	78	0

Cotton duty free

Surat ... per lb	0	4¾	0	6
Bengal	0	0	0	0
Madras	0	5½	0	6½
Pernam	0	0	0	0
Bowed Georgia	0	0	0	0
New Orleans	0	0	0	0
Demerara	0	0	0	0
St Domingo	0	0	0	0

Drugs and Dyes duty free

Cochineal				
Teneriffe ... per lb	3	3	4	1
Mexican	3	1	4	0
Lac Dye—good to fine	2	0	2	6
Turmeric				
Bengal ... per cwt	12	0	18	0
Madras	12	0	18	0
China	12	0	18	0
Terra Japonica, Cutch	29	0	31	0
Gambier	16	0	17	0

Dyewoods duty free

	£	s	£	s
Brazil Wood ... per ton	100	0	105	0
Fustic, Cuba	9	0	9	10
Jamaica	5	0	5	15
Savanilla	0	0	0	0
Logwood, Campeachy	6	10	0	0
Jamaica	4	0	4	5
Nicaragua Wood	17	0	0	0
Red Saunders	4	10	4	15
Sapan Wood	7	0	11	0

Fruit—Almonds

Jordan, duty 10s p cwt	s	d	s	d
new	140	0	180	0
old	0	0	0	0
Barbary sweet, in bnd	42	0	0	0
Bitter	free	43	0	0

Currants, duty 15s per cwt

Zante and Cephal. new	34	0	48	0
Patras, old	30	0	34	0
Patras, new	34	0	44	0

Figs, duty 15s per cwt

Turkey, new, p cwt d p	0	0	0	0
Spanish	0	0	0	0

Plums, duty 15s per cwt

French ... per cwt d p	0	0	0	0
Imperial cartoon, new	0	0	0	0

Prunes, duty 7s new d p 28

	0	0	0	

Raisins, duty 10s per cwt

Denia, new, p cwt d p	0	0	0	0
Valentia, new	26	0	34	0
Smyrna, black	0	0	0	0
red and Eleme, new	36	0	45	0
Sultana, new	55	0	60	0
Muscatel	50	0	120	0

Oranges, duty paid

	s	d	s	d
St Michael ... large box	0	0	0	0
Valencia	20	0	28	0
Lisbon & St Ubes, ¼ ch	0	0	0	0
Sicily ... per box	0	0	0	0

Lemons

Messina ... per case	18	0	21	0
Lisbon ... per ¼ chest	22	0	25	0
Malaga	0	0	0	0
Naples ... per case	22	0	25	0
Barcelona nuts ... per bag	37	0	38	0
Spanish nuts ... p brl	0	0	0	0
Brazil nuts	21	0	35	0
Coker nuts ... per 100	12	0	20	0

Flax duty free

	£	s	£	d
Riga, W F P K ... per ton	72	0	73	0
St Petersburg, 12 head	0	0	0	0
9 head	0	0	0	0
Friesland	65	0	0	0

Hemp duty free

St Petersb., clean, per ton	28	10	0	0
outshot	0	0	0	0
half-clean	27	10	0	0
Riga, Rhine	29	0	0	0
Manilla, free	26	0	33	0
East Indian Sunn	15	0	20	0
Jute	13	10	19	0
Coir, rope	24	0	32	0
unk	17	0	25	0
ore	23	0	30	0

Hides—Ox and Cow, p lb

	s	d	s	d
B. A. and M. Vid. dry	0	10	0	11½
Do & R. Grande, salted	0	7½	0	8½
Brazil, dry	0	7	0	9
drysalted	0	7	0	7¾
Drysalted Mauritius	0	6	0	7½
Rio, dry	0	8	0	11½
West Coast hides	0	7	0	9½
Cape, salted	0	4	0	7½
Australian	0	4½	0	5¾
New York	0	0	0	0
East India	0	4½	1	3
Kips, Russia	0	10	1	1½
S America Horse, p hide	10	0	14	0
German ... do	0	0	0	0

Indigo duty free

Bengal ... per lb	1	0	8	0
Oude	3	0	6	3
Madras	0	11	5	0
Kurpah	2	4	7	0
Manilla	1	6	4	0

Leather per lb

Crop hides ... 30 to 45 lb	1	2	1	6
do ... 50 65	1	5	1	10
English Butts 16 24	1	4	1	10
do 28 36	1	6	2	8
Foreign Butts 16 25	1	2	1	10
do 28 36	1	3	2	2
Calf Skins ... 28 35	1	3	2	3
do 40 60	1	8	2	6
do 80 100	1	1	2	0
Dressing Hides	1	1½	1	7
Shaved do	1	2	1	7
Horse Hides, English	0	11	1	3
do Spanish, per hide	8	6	17	6
Kips, Petersburg, per lb	1	4	1	10
do East India	0	6	2	0

Metals—Copper

Sheating, bolts, &c. lb	1	0	0	0
Bottoms	1	1	0	0
Old	0	10½	0	0
Tough cake, p ton	£107	10	0	0
Tile	107	10	0	0

Iron, per ton

	£	s	£	s
Bars, &c., British	6	15	7	5
Nail rods	7	10	8	10
Hoops	9	10	10	10
Sheets	10	0	10	10
Pig, No. 1, Wales	3	10	4	0
Bars	6	0	6	5
Rails	6	5	6	10
Pig, No 1, Clyde	2	15	2	16
Swedish	11	10	12	0

Lead, per ton—Eng. pig 22 10 22 10

sheet	23	10	23	15
red lead	24	0	25	0
white do	28	10	29	0
patent shot	26	0	0	0
Spanish pig	22	5	22	10

Steel, Swedish in kegs 18 10 0 0

in faggots	20	10	0	0

Spelter, for. per ton 21 5 0 0

Tin, duty free

English blocks, p ton	138	0	0	0
bars in barrels	139	0	0	0
Refined	145	0	0	0
Banca	146	0	0	0
Straits	140	0	141	0

Tin Plates, per box

	s	d	s	d
Charcoal, I C	32	6	33	6
Coke, I C	26	6	28	0

Molasses duty British and For. 5s 4d

British beat, d. p ... p cwt.	0	0	0	0
Patent	0	0	0	0
B. P. West Indies	0	0	0	0

Oils—Fish

	£	s	£	s
Seal pale, p 252 gal d p	54	0	34	10
yellow	0	0	0	0
Sperm	91	0	92	0
Head matter	95	0	96	0
Cod	33	0	33	10
South Sea	33	0	0	0
Olive, Gallipoli ... per tun	50	10	51	0
Spanish and Sicily	48	0	0	0
Palm ... per ton	45	0	45	10
Cocoa-nut	38	0	43	10
Rapeseed, pale (foreign)	40	0	0	0
Linseed	29	0	0	0
Black Sea ... p qr	47s	0d	48	0d
St Petersbg Morsbank	44	0	45	0
Do cake (English) p ton	9l	7	0l	0s
Do Foreign	8	0	9	10
Rape do	4	10	5	5

Provisions—All articles duty paid.

Butter—Waterford p cwt 103s 0d 108s 0d

Carlow	106	0	112	0
Cork 3rds	96	0	98	0
Limerick	94	0	100	0
Friesland fresh	112	0	0	0
Kiel and Holstein	0	0	0	0
Jersey	80	0	90	0
Bacon, singed—Waterf.	56	0	67	0
Limerick	56	0	62	0
Hams—Westphalia	74	9	0	0

Lard—Waterford & Limerick bladder 64 0 66 0

Cork and Belfast do	63	0	66	0
Firkin and keg Irish	60	0	0	0
American & Canadian	0	0	0	0
Cask do do	56	0	0	0
Pork—Amer. & Can. p.b	90	0	0	0
Beef—Amer. & Can. p tc	6	10	7	10
Inferior	0	0	0	0
Cheese—Edam	48	0	53	0
Gouda	38	0	44	0
Canter	18	0	0	0
American	40	0	56	0

Rice duty 4½d per cwt

Carolina ... per cwt	20	0	36	0
Bengal, yellow & white	8	0	14	0
Madras	7	6	10	6
Java and Manilla	7	6	16	0

Sago duty 4½d per cwt

Pearl ... per cwt	16	0	21	0

Saltpetre, Bengal, p cwt 33 0 39 0

English, refined	36	6	39	6

Nitrate of Soda ... 15 6 17 0

Seeds

	s	d	s	d
Caraway, new ... per cwt	40	0	42	0
Canary ... per qr	64	0	68	0
Clover, red ... per cwt	40	0	60	0
white	70	0	90	0
Coriander	14	0	15	0
Linseed, foreign per qr	50	0	60	0
English	60	0	70	0
Mustard, br ... p bush	14	0	16	0
white	15	0	19	0
Rape, per last of qrs	£34	0	35	0

Silk duty free

	s	d	s	d
Surdah ... per lb	22	0	25	0
Cossimbuzar	12	0	21	0
Gonatee	11	0	22	0
Comercolly	12	0	25	0
Bealeah, &c.	0	0	0	0
China, Taatlee	17	6	24	0
Taysaam	16	0	19	0
Canton	7	0	15	9
Thrown	19	0	22	6

Raws—White Novi ... 40 0 41 0

Fossombrone	31	0	37	0
Bologna	27	0	30	0
Royale	28	0	32	6
Trento	31	0	33	0
Milan	33	0	35	0

Organzines

Piedmont, 22-24	39	0	40	6
Do 24-28	36	0	38	6
Milan & Bergam, 18-22	41	0	42	0
Do. 22-24	38	0	40	0
Do. 24-26	37	6	39	0
Do. 28-32	0	0	0	0
Trams—Milan, 22-24	37	0	39	0
Do. 24-28	35	0	37	6
Do. 28-36	0	0	0	0
Brutias—Short reel	0	0	0	0
Long do	0	0	0	0
Demirdach	0	0	0	0
Patent do	31	0	33	0
Persians	10	6	13	0

Spices, in bond—Pepper, duty 6d

Malabar ... per lb	0	4½	0	5
Eastern	0	4	0	4½
White	0	6	0	8

Pimento, duty 8s p cwt

mid and good ... per lb	0	3½	0	3½

Cinnamon, duty 3d p lb

Ceylon, 1, 2, 3	0	9	2	0
Malabar & Tellichery	0	8	1	0

Cassia Lignea, duty 9s 4d ... per cwt 73 0 90 0

Cloves, duty 2d

Amboyna and Bencoolen ... per lb	0	7	1	3
Bourbon and Zanzibar	0	3½	0	4½

Ginger, duty 5s per cwt.

East India com. p cwt	16	0	17	0
Do. Cochin and Calicut	60	0	118	0
African	26	0	28	0

Mace, duty 1s—1 & 2 p lb 0 10 2 0

Nutmegs, duty 1s. per lb 1 3 3 6

Spirits Rum dy B.P. 8s 2d p gal. For. 15s

Jamaica, per gal., bond				
1 to 25 O P	3	6	3	10
30 to 35	4	2	4	8
fine marks	5	0	6	0
Demerara, proof	2	5	2	6
Leeward Island	2	0	2	1
East India	1	9	1	10
Foreign	1	8	1	9

Brandy, duty 15s p gal

Vintage of 1858	7	0	7	3
1st brands 1857	9	2	9	3
in hhds 1856	13	0	13	6
1855	14	0	15	0
Geneva, common	2	3	2	4
Fine	3	0	3	2
Corn spirits, pf duty paid	9	9	9	10
Do. f.o.b. Exportation	2	0	2	2
Malt spirits, duty paid	10	6	11	6

Sugar—duty, Refined, 18s 4d; white clayed, 16s; brown clayed, 15s 10d; not equal to brown, 12s 8d; molasses 5s 0d per cwt.

	s	d	s	d
British plantation, yellow	24	6	31	0
brown	20	0	24	6
Mauritius, yellow	24	6	31	8
brown	15	6	24	6
Bengal, crys., good yellow and white	30	0	33	0
Benares, grey & white	25	6	32	0
Date, yellow and grey	20	6	30	6
ord to fine brown	14	6	20	0
Penang, grey and white	29	0	31	0
brown and yellow	14	0	28	6
Madras, grny yel & white	27	0	32	6
brown and soft yellow	15	0	25	0
Siam and China white	29	0	31	6
brown and yellow	15	6	28	0
Manilla, clayed	23	0	26	0
muscovado	17	0	20	0
Java, grey and white	29	0	32	0
brown and yellow	20	0	28	6
Havana, white	32	0	36	0
brown and yellow	21	0	31	6
Bahia, grey and white	25	0	30	6
brown	19	0	24	6
Pernam & Paraiba, white	25	6	30	6
brown and yellow	19	0	25	0
For. Mus. low to fine grocy	25	0	33	6
brown	21	0	25	0

Refined—For consumption

8 to 10 lb loaves	55	0	57	0
12 to 14 lb loaves	53	0	54	0
Titlers, 22 to 24 lb	51	6	52	0
Lumps, 45 lb	50	6	0	0
Wet crushed	47	6	49	0
Pieces	44	6	45	0
Bastards	29	6	36	6
Treacle	13	0	16	6

For export, free on board.

Turkey loaves, 1 to 4 lb.	49	6	50	0
6 lb loaves	40	0	41	6
10 lb do.	39	0	0	0
14 lb do.	0	0	0	0

SUGAR—Ref. continued

	s	d	s	d
Titlers, 22 to 28 lb	38	0	40	0
Lumps, 40 to 45 lb	0	0	0	0
Crushed	36	6	37	0
Bastards	16	0	26	6
Treacle	13	6	16	0

Dutch, refined, f. o. b. in Holland

6 lb loaves	40	0	0	0
10 lb do	39	0	0	0
Superfine crushed	35	0	0	0
No. 1, crushed	35	6	34	0
No. 2 and 3	32	0	33	0

Belgian refined, f. o. b. at Antwerp,

8 to 10 lb loaves	37	6	38	0
Crushed, 1	33	6	34	0

Tallow—Duty B. P. 1d, For 1s 6d p cwt

N. Amer. melted, p cwt	0	0	0	0
St Petersburg, 1st Y C	54	9	55	0
N. S. Wales	0	0	0	0

Tar—Stockholm, p brl 17 0 17 6

Archangel	16	6	17	0

Tea duty 1s 5d per lb

Congou, low ... bd	1	0	1	3
common good	1	3½	1	3½
ra. str. and str. bk. lf.	1	4	1	7
fine and Pekoe kinds	1	8	2	8
Souchong	1	4	2	9
Pekoe, flowery	2	6	5	0
Orange	0	10	1	4
Scented	1	3	2	6
Scented Caper	1	0	2	6
Oolong	1	0	2	6
Hyson	1	4	1	7
mid to fine	1	8	4	6
Young Hyson	0	9	2	6
Canton & Twankay kds	0	7	1	2
Gunpowder	1	9	4	0
Canton & Twankay kds	0	10	1	9
Imperial	1	0	2	3

Timber

Duty foreign 7s 6d, B. P. 1s per load

Dantzic and Memel fir	60	0	80	0
Riga fir	70	0	75	0
Swedish fir	57	6	60	0
Canada red pine	70	0	80	0
— yellow pine, large	70	0	75	0
— small	55	0	60	0
N. Brunswick do large	90	0	120	0
Quebec oak	90	0	120	0
Baltic oak	75	0	130	0
African oak duty free	160	0	210	0
Indian teaks duty free	200	0	240	0
Wainscot logs 18ft each	70	0	110	0

Deals, duty foreign 10s, B. P. 2s per load

Norway, Petersbg stand	£10	0	15	10
Swedish	10	0	13	0
Russian	11	10	15	10
Finland	9	10	11	0
Canada 1st pine	16	0	19	0
— 2nd	10	10	11	10
— spruce	8	10	11	10
Dantzic deck, each	14s	0	26s	0

Staves duty free

Baltic, per mille	£170	0	225	0
Quebec —	0	0	65	0

Tobacco duty 3s per lb

	s	d	s	d
Maryland, per lb, bond	0	6	0	9
Virginia leaf	0	5	0	9½
— stript	0	10	0	11
Kentucky leaf	0	3	0	9
— stript	0	8	0	9½
Negrohead ... duty 9s	0	9	1	6
Columbian leaf	0	8		0
Havana	1	0		0
— cigars, bd duty 9s	5	0		0

Turpentine

American Rough ... p cwt	9	0	9	6
Eng. Spirits, without cks	34	6	35	0
Foreign do., with casks	35	6	0	0

Wool—English.—Per pack of 240 lb.

Fleeces So. Down hogs	£19	0	20	0
Half-bred hogs	18	10	19	0
Kent fleeces	18	0	19	0
S. Down ewes & wthrs	16	10	17	0
Leicester do	15	10	16	10

Sorts—Clothing, picklock 18 10 19 0

Prime and picklock	17	10	18	0
Choice	16	0	17	0
Super	14	0	15	0
Combing—Welsh mat	20	0	21	0
Picklock	17	0	18	0
Common	14	10	15	10
Hog matching	23	0	24	0
Picklock matching	17	10	18	10
Super do	14	10	15	10

Foreign—duty free.—Per lb

German, Saxon, and Prussian.	1st & 2d Elect	3s 4d	4s 6d	
	prima	2	4	3 0
	secunda	2	0	2 4
	tertia	1	8	1 10

Colonial—

Sydney—Lambs	1	11	2	4½
Scoured, &c	1	4	2	11½
Unwashed	0	11½	1	4
Locks and pieces	0	8	1	11½
Slipe and skin	0	7	1	11½
Port Phillip—Lambs	1	9½	2	7½
Scoured, &c	1	5	2	11½
Unwashed	0	9	1	6
Locks and pieces	1	1	1	11
S Australia—Lambs	2	4½	0	0
Scoured, &c	1	5½	2	9
Unwashed	0	10	1	3
Locks and pieces	0	11	1	9
V. D. Land—Lambs	1	8½	1	10½
Scoured, &c	1	9	2	7
Unwashed	1	3½	0	0
Locks and pieces	1	3½	0	0
Cape G. Hope—Fleeces	1	2½	2	2½
Lambs	1	5½	1	10
Scoured, &c	1	2½	1	11½
Unwashed	0	4	1	4½

Wine duty 5s 6d and 5 per cent. per gal.

	£	s	£	s
Port ... per pipe	28	0	65	0
Claret ... hhd	9	0	63	0
Sherry ... butt	14	0	80	0
Madeira ... pipe	60	0	95	0

STATEMENT

Of comparative Imports, Exports, and Home Consumption of the following articles in the first 33 weeks of 1858-9, showing the Stock on Aug. 13 in each year.

FOR THE PORT OF LONDON.

☞ Of those articles duty free, the deliveries for Exportation are included under the head Home Consumption.

East and West Indian Produce, &c.

SUGAR.

British Plantation.	Imported. 1858	Imported. 1859	Duty paid. 1858	Duty paid. 1859	Stock. 1858	Stock. 1859
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
West India	76127	67143	69168	54262	23523	24650
East India	14409	20376	16869	20245	11530	10279
Mauritius	22944	20896	21557	19382	6940	3728
Foreign	...	...	36776	41099	...	...
	112480	108675	144370	134988	41993	38657
Foreign Sugar.			Exported.			
Cheribon, Siam, and Manilla	5444	12145	1466	258	3765	8148
Cuba or Havana	27381	25710	2072	4805	15082	14253
Porto Rico	10111	5303	29	7	4403	4103
Brazil	4458	7514	639	1261	3932	5523
	47394	50672	4806	6311	25782	32127

PRICE OF SUGARS.

The average prices of Brown or Muscovado Sugar, exclusive of the duties.

	s	d
From British Possessions in America	26	6½ per cwt
— — Mauritius	...	
— — East Indies	...	
The average price of the above is	...	

MOLASSES AND MELADO—tons.

	Imported.		Duty paid.		Stock.	
West India	9845	3297	5443	3273	11340	5202

RUM.

	Imported. 1858	Imported. 1859	Exported and delivered to Vat. 1858	Exported and delivered to Vat. 1859	Home Consump. 1858	Home Consump. 1859	Stock. 1858	Stock. 1859
	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals	gals
West India	2537165	1882215	965295	1237005	975015	911160	1945125	1816245
East India	182160	328950	285605	228780	12195	14625	207690	284535
Foreign	151965	258525	95625	154170	720	3530	160965	201755
Vatted	1129950	1159650	998595	840510	60570	68085	162180	281530
	3801240	3629340	2177120	2460465	1048500	997200	2475360	2584065

COCOA—Cwts.

B. Plantation	33043	30153	4438	4014	14468	18356	13035	17457
Foreign	12795	3592	5321	10856	2383	2982	12425	4911
	45838	33745	9759	14870	16851	21338	25460	22368

COFFEE—Cwts.

B. Plantation	21010	8872	2698	1942	9306	6752	10848	4728
Ceylon	197143	179960	58034	57145	110552	110458	118995	105187
Total B.P.	218153	188832	60732	59087	119858	117210	129843	109915
Mocha	19907	5161	1807	2429	13383	16111	19471	7906
Foreign E. I.	18759	19926	1244	7615	12292	15388	12643	10661
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St Domingo	...	2648	...	2556	...	56	...	29
Hav. & P Rico	511	4566	61	1336	63	1611	1579	2845
Brz. & C. Rica	44654	35835	28858	13507	29748	14317	43858	26623
African	437	52	398	93	651	21	468	337
Total Frgn	84268	68188	32368	27536	56137	47504	78019	48401
Grand Total	302421	257020	93100	86623	175995	164714	207862	158316
RICE	tons 64679	tons 15123	tons 13284	tons 13307	tons 22368	tons 16846	tons 92289	tons 71121

PEPPER.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
White	128	317	5	29	160	262	177	149
Black	1905	1714	484	1102	915	1122	2463	1859
	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs	pkgs
NUTMEGS	1744	2025	816	922	874	1128	2203	2260
Do., Wild	45	3	49	8	48	15	569	574
CAS. LIG.	2075	11247	677	4975	681	3475	6714	12380
CINNAMON	5717	6993	3692	4678	1051	897	4950	5102
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
PIMENTO	27789	12448	13351	11244	4144	3353	29533	22181

Raw Materials, Dyestuffs, &c.

	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
COCHNEAL	5219	10356	...	...	9513	11205	3746	5061
	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
LAC DYE	4152	2816	...	...	3067	3158	13888	11407
	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
LOGWOOD	4686	3653	...	...	3533	4543	5573	2887
FUSTIC	1360	1445	...	...	1358	1353	693	454

INDIGO.

	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests	chests
East India	18785	15954	...	...	13557	15784	24890	19338
	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons	serons
Spanish	6033	6571	...	...	2723	4057	4945	4803

SALTPETRE.

	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Nitrate of Potass	6671	12658	...	...	9055	11053	4077	4651
Nitrate of Soda	3817	3187	...	...	4003	3537	1706	1266

COTTON.

	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales	bales
American	10	167	...	...	10	167	52	53
Brazil	314	...	...	...	313	...	5	5
East India	45965	28446	...	...	58873	30135	25640	15805
Liverpool, all kinds	1701187	1882970	152840	207480	1328740	1390630	638700	633760
Total	174	191158	152849	207480	1387986	1420932	664397	649123

The Railway Monitor.

RAILWAY CALLS FOR AUGUST.

The following are the railway calls for August, so far as they have yet been advertised:—

	Date due.	Amount per share. Already paid. £	Call. £	s	d	Number of Shares.	Total. £
Bombay, Baroda, &c., 5 per cent. Debentures	25	... 55 p. ct.	25	0	0 per ct.	unknown.	
Cork and Youghal	6	... 9 ...	1	0	0 ...	6,500	... 6,500
Dublin and Meath	25	... ...	2	10	0 ...	9,200	... 23 000
East Kent Pref., Dover Extension	1	... 20 ...	2	10	0 ...	20,000	... 50,000
Glasgow General Terminus	1	... 17½ ...	2	10	0 ...	unknown.	
Herne Bay and Faversham	1	... 10 ...	4	0	0 ...	4,000	... 16,000
Inverness and Nairn Preference	1	... 1½ ...	1	10	0 ...	1,000	... 1,500
Newcastle and Carlisle, £100, Feb., 1859	1	... 25 ...	25	0	0 ...	1,550	... 38,750
Recife and Sao Francesco (Pernambuco)	15	... 11 ...	2	0	0 ...	60,000	... 120 000
Tralee and Killarney	23	... 9 ...	1	0	0 ...	11,000	... 11,000
							266,750

EPITOME OF RAILWAY NEWS.

LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN.—The financial statement of this company for the half-year ending the 30th June last shows that 35,492,000*l* had been received on capital account, including 23,359,870*l* received on stock and shares, 39,952*l* received on account of calls on the 12*l* 10*s* shares, 314,541*l* in advance of calls; 10,689,713*l* on loans and debentures, 312,830*l* on 3½ per cent. debenture stock, and 775,098*l* on 4 per cent. debenture stock. The expenditure on capital account amounted to 34,813,053*l*, including 5,665,378*l* invested in 12 lines in which the company have an interest, 3,089,394*l* expended on rolling stock, 421,907*l* in lands and buildings yielding rent, and 269,892*l* in improvement of road, leaving a balance of 678,951*l*. Of the loans on debenture the sum of 361,800*l* was borrowed at 5 per cent., 1,439,508*l* at 4½ per cent., 5,514,872*l* at 4½ per cent., 65,400*l* at 4¼ per cent., 2,627,205*l* at 4 per cent., 377,528*l* at 3½ per cent., 261,000*l* at 3½ per cent., 41,700*l* at 3¼ per cent., and 700*l* at 3 per cent.; total, 10,689,713*l*.

BRISTOL AND EXETER.—The report of the directors states that of the total receipts on capital account 35,777*l* remains unexpended. The average rate of interest on the debenture debt is 4.30 per cent., while the average rate on the total preferential charge on the undertaking has been further reduced to 4.15 per cent. The sum of 20,559*l* has been expended on capital account during the last half-year. The gross revenue derived from all sources from the 1st January to the 30th of June last was 165,794*l*, and the working expenses, 79,806*l*, leaving a balance of 85,988*l*.

EASTERN COUNTIES.—The directors of this company have declared a dividend of 1*l* 1*s* 3*d* per cent. for the half-year, carrying forward about 4,000*l*.

CALEDONIAN.—The directors of this company intend to recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum on the ordinary stock, carrying over about 2,500*l* to the next account.

RAILWAY AND MINING SHARE MARKET.

LONDON.

MONDAY, Aug. 15.—The railway market continues dull, and little business has taken place, except in connection with the approaching settlement. The principal change has been an advance of 1 per cent. in Caledonian and Eastern Counties, but in most of the other leading British stocks an improvement is shown of ¼ to ½. In joint stock banks, Australasia partially relapsed; Ottoman were also less steady at 19 to ¼. Mines, American securities, and miscellaneous shares left off about the same as on Saturday.

TUESDAY, Aug. 16.—The railway market showed increased firmness today, and closed at a general advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. Colonial descriptions experienced little change; Great Indian Peninsula slightly improved. French and other foreign shares were steady at former prices. Mines were inactive, and in some cases lower; one or two adventures, however, advanced, especially Great South Tolgus.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.—There was no feature of importance in the railway market to-day. In some instances prices were slightly lower, especially Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, South-Eastern, and Caledonian. The other leading stocks were generally steady at the late improvement. The principal change in colonial railways was an advance in Ceylon; Great Western of Canada were also an eighth higher, while Grand Trunk left off the same as yesterday, at 34 to 35. Some of the Indian lines were rather weaker. French shares were flat. Lombardo-Venetian have experienced a fresh decline, the new issue closing at 2½ premium. There was no material alteration in mining, joint stock bank, or miscellaneous shares.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18.—The railway market continues inactive, but firm. In most of the leading British stocks an advance of ¼ to ½ per cent. has taken place, the principal improvement being in Great Western and South-Western. There was no change of importance in colonial railways. French shares were flat, and in several cases lower, while Pernambuco and Bahia slightly improved. Lombardo-Venetian closed at 2¼ to ½ premium old, and 2¼ premium new. In American securities, there was a decline in the third mortgage bonds of the New York and Erie. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Government Debentures have advanced ½ per cent. Mines were dull, and rather heavy. In joint stock banks, an improvement occurred in Ottoman. Miscellaneous shares left off about the same as yesterday.

FRIDAY, Aug. 19.—In the railway share market the transactions have not been very active. In some instances, however, a slight improvement has been apparent in values. Great Western, Brighton, North British, and North-Eastern (Leeds), advanced 5*s*; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 10*s*; and Caledonian, 15*s*. Bristol and Exeter have declined about 1*l*. Eastern Counties, South-Western, and Scottish North-Eastern, have realised former rates. The foreign and colonial lines are dull, at about previous rates. Lombardo-Venetian old shares are 10½, and the new 10¼. Grand Trunk of Canada have improved to 35½, and Great Western of Canada to 14¼. Joint stock bank and miscellaneous shares are dull at about previous rates.

The Economist's Railway and Mining Share List.

THE HIGHEST PRICES OF THE DAY ARE GIVEN.

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS. Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
84543	12½	10	Ambergate, &c.	6½	6¾
55800	274s	274s	Birmingham & Stour Valley	8½	.....
Stock	100	100	Birkenhead, Lancashire and Cheshire Junction	77	.....
..	25	25	Blackburn	12¼	.....
..	25	25	Blyth and Tyne	.....	.....
..	25	25	Bristol and Exeter	99	99
Stock	100	100	Caledonian	84	84
Stock	100	100	Cornwall	5¼	.....
28448	20	20	Cork and Bandon	.....	.....
3801	50	50	Dublin and Belfast Junction	.....	.....
15300	50	50	East Anglian	15	.....
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties	58	57
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, class A	42	57
Stock	100	100	— class B	29	29¼
Stock	100	100	— New A. late E.U. Thirds	.....	.....
3584	25	8¼	East Kent	.....	.....
20000	25	25	East Lancashire	95	.....
Stock	100	100	Edinburgh and Glasgow	73½	.....
Stock	100	100	Edinb., Perth, and Dundee	97	97
Stock	100	100	Great Northern — A stock	102	101¼
			— B stock	83	83½
Stock	100	100	Gt Southern and West. (I.)	133	132½
Stock	100	100	Great Western	105	.....
Stock	100	100	— Stour Valley Guar	59	59¼
Stock	100	100	Lancaster and Carlisle	60	.....
18000	50	50	— Thirds	92	92
18000	16⅔	14⅔	— New Thirds	27½	29½
24000	16⅔	16	Lancashire and Yorkshire	29½	.....
Stock	100	100	— F 16/	96	95¼
44444	16	6	— 9/ shares	5½	.....
67500	9	9	London and Blackwall	8½	8¾
Stock	100	100	London, Brighton, and S. C.	67	65¾
Stock	100	100	London and North-Western	110	109½
Stock	100	100	— Eighths	94½	95
344000	12½	12	London and South Western	8¾	.....
Stock	100	100	Londonderry and Coleraine	92	92½
6780	25	25	Londonderry & Enniskillen	7	.....
4240	25	25	Manchester, Sheffield, & Lin.	36	35½
Stock	100	100	Metropolitan	.....	.....
80630	10	3	Midland	105¾	106¼
Stock	100	100	— Birmingham and Derby	83	81¾
Stock	100	100	Midland Great Western (I.)	.....	.....
20000	50	50	Newport, Abr., and Hereford	11	.....
23220	25	25	Norfolk	61	.....
Stock	100	100	Northern Counties Union	.....	.....
60000	50	3½	North British	57½	58¾
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick	89¾	89½
Stock	100	100	— G. N. E. Purchase	15¾	.....
40937	25	16¾	— Leeds	44	43¾
Stock	100	100	— York	71¾	71¼
Stock	100	100	North London	104	103¾
Stock	100	100	North Staffordshire	13	13
148000	10	10	Nth and South-West. Junc.	7½	.....
8500	20	17½	Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolvn.	32	.....
Stock	100	100	Scottish Central	112	.....
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Easts Aberdn Stk	25	25
Stock	100	100	— Scottish Midland Stock	83	82
Stock	100	100	Shropshire Union	47	.....
Stock	100	100	South Devon	46	45½
Stock	100	100	South-Eastern	75	75
Stock	100	100	South Wales	68	.....
Stock	100	100	South Yorksh. & River Dun	64	.....
3273	20	20	Do. do.	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Vale of Neath	.....	.....

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	Waterford and Kilkenny	.....	.....
15000	50	50	Waterford and Limerick	.....	.....
16065	20	20	West Cornwall	6½	.....
6538	20	20	West London	.....	.....
			LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.		
Stock	100	100	Buckinghamshire	100	100
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead	.....	49
Stock	100	100	Clydesdale Junction	104	.....
Stock	100	100	E. Lincolnshire, guar. 6 p.c.	145	142
10160	25	25	Gloucester & Dean Forest	.....	.....
8000	50	50	Hull and Selby	110	.....
8000	25	25	— Halves	.....	.....
8000	12½	12½	— Quarters	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Greenwich	66	.....
Stock	100	100	— Preference	120	.....
Stock	100	100	London, Tilbury, & Southend	93	.....
62500	5½	5½	Manchester, Buxtn, & Mtlock	2¾	2¾
Stock	100	100	Midland Bradford	100	99½
16862	50	50	Northern & Eastern, 5 p.c.	59	.....
Stock	100	100	Royston, Hitchin, and Shepreth	140	.....
78750	12	12	South Staffordshire	11	.....
Stock	100	100	Wilts and Somerset	92	.....
			PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Stock	10	100	Bristol & Exeter, 4 per cent.	97	.....
Stock	100	100	Caledonian 10/, 4½ per cent.	105	104
Stock	100	100	Chester and Holyhead, 5½ pc	.....	.....
7680	6½	6½	Cork and Bandon, 5½ p cent	.....	.....
18094	6½	6½	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdn Junc.	6¼	.....
Stock	100	100	East Anglian, Class A, 5½ pc	101	.....
Stock	100	100	— Class B, 6 per cent.	117	.....
Stock	100	100	— Class C, 7 per cent.	111	.....
Stock	100	100	Eastern Counties Extension, 5 per cent., No 1	116	.....
Stock	100	100	— No. 2	115	115
Stock	100	100	— New 6 per cent.	131	.....
Stock	100	100	Eastern Union, 4 pr cent.	83	.....
Stock	100	100	Edin., Prth, & Dunde, 4 pret.	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Northern, 5 per cent.	122	.....
Stock	100	100	— 5 per cent. Redeemable at 10 per cent. pm	114	.....
Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent do.	108	.....
Stock	100	100	Great Southern & Western (Ireland) 4 per cent	.....	.....
10000	50	6	Gt Wstrn (Brkn & Hnts Ex) 5pc	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Western, red. 4½ pr ct.	99	98
Stock	100	100	— con. red. 4 per cent.	89	.....
Stock	100	100	— irred. 4 per cent.	90	.....
Stock	100	100	Lancashire and Yorkshire, 6 per cent.	140	.....
Stock	100	100	London and Brighton, New, guar. 6 per cent.	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	London and S.W., late Third	160	155
10810	12½	All	L'derry & Coleraine halves	.....	.....
7840	12½	All	L'derry & Enniskillen halves	9	.....
Stock	100	100	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln 3½ p c	68	.....
172300	6	4½	— 6/	5	5
Stock	100	100	Midlnd Consolidated, 6 pc. Stk	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	— Bristol and Birm, 6 p c.	141	.....
Stock	100	100	— 4½ per cent. pref	106	106
Stock	100	100	Norfolk Extension, 5 p cent	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	North British	112	.....

No. of shares	Amount of shares	Amount paid up.	Name of Company.	London. T.	London. F.
Stock	100	100	North-Eastern—Berwick, 4 per cent. pref	98	97½
143395	17	8½	— — —	8½	8
60872	25	10	— York, H. and S. purchs	10	9¾
58500	20	20	North Staffordshire	23½	.....
Stock	100	100	Oxford, Wor'ster, & Wolvn, 6 per cent.	124	123
17819	8½	8½	Scottish Central, New Pref.	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Scottish N. Eastern Aberdeen guaranteed 6 per cent	124	.....
Stock	100	100	— 7 per cent Pref. Stock	122	.....
Stock	100	100	— 3½ per cent Pref. Stock	74	.....
20000	10	10	South Devon, Annuities 10/	11	.....
Stock	100	100	S. Eastern 4½ per cent.	106	105½
20654	20	20	S. Yorkshire, 4 pr ct guar.	.....	.....
			FOREIGN RAILWAYS.		
80000	10	10	Antwerp and Rotterdam	4¼	.....
42500	5	5	Belgian Eastern Junction	1	⅞
100000	20	15	Dutch Rhenish	9¼	.....
500000	20	20	Eastern of France	26	.....
Stock	100	100	East Indian	100	100
75000	20	20	— F shares	.....	.....
Stock	100	100	Gt Indian Peninsular, guar	98	97¾
Stock	100	100	Grand Trunk of Canada	35	35½
100000	20	20	Gt Luxembourg Constituted Shares	6¾	6½
113312	4	4	— Obligations	3¾	.....
Stock	100	100	Madras, guar. 4½ per cent.	90	89
26595	20	20	Namur & Liege	8¾	8¾
400000	16	16	Northern of France	37½	.....
577500	20	20	Paris, Lyons, and Mediterr.	35	.....
300000	20	20	Paris and Orleans	56	.....
40000	20	20	Royal Danish	.....	.....
83334	5	5	Royal Swedish	.....	.....
31000	20	20	Sambre and Meuse	6¾	6¾
..	10	10	— 5½ per cent. Pref.	9¼	9¼
26757	8½	8½	West Flanders	6	5¾
300000	20	20	Western & N.-W. of France	22½	21½
			MINES.		
20000	20	7½	Australian	½	.....
20000	20	14	British Iron	2	.....
10000	35	27	Brazil. Imp (issued at 5/pm)	.....	.....
11000	20	15	— St John Del Rey	11	.....
256	..	20	Condurrow	.....	.....
12000	40	40	Cobre Copper	43	42½
10000	..	16	Copiapo	9	.....
1024	10	1	Devon Great Consols	445	.....
512	..	30	East Basset	175	.....
6000	..	17	Great South Tolgus	14	14
20000	20	20	General	24	.....
2500	..	8½	North Frances	7	6¾
6400	..	1½	Par Consols	13	.....
9600	5	4½	Tamar Silver and Lead	2¾	.....
7000	30	16¾	Santiago de Cuba	.....	.....
256	..	2½	South Caradon	230	.....
6000	..	2	South Carn Brea	2¾	.....
6000	10	9	Tin Croft	4¼	.....
43174	28½	28½	United Mexican	1¼	.....
6000	..	1½	West Basset	22	.....
256	..	20	West Caradon	135	135
512	..	5½	Wheal Basset	185	.....
256	..	5	Wheal Buller	95	.....
1024	..	8	Wheal Mary Ann	38	.....
1040	..	4½	Wheal Trelawney	29	27½

OFFICIAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC RETURNS

Amount expended per last Report.	Average cost per mile.	Dividend per cent. Year 1857.	First half 1858.	Second half 1858.	Name of Railways.	Week ending.	RECEIPTS Passengers, parcels, &c.	Merchandise, minerals, cattle, &c.	Total Receipts.	Same week 1858	Traffic per mile per week.	Miles open in 1859	Miles open in 1858
£	£	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		1859	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£	£		
2,522,412	76,437	3 5 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	Birkenhd, Lancash., and Cheshire	Aug. 14	1604 0 0	1365 0 0	2969 0 0	3735	59	33	33
3,700,858	31,631	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Bristol and Exeter	7	5757 13 9	2055 11 5	7813 5 2	7687	66	117	117
8,466,472	42,545	4 5 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	Caledonian	14	6920 7 3	8043 6 10	14963 14 1	14129	75	198½	198½
1,097,068	17,414	4 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	Dublin and Drogheda	14	1432 2 4	539 7 11	1971 10 3	1902	31	63	63
328,332	19,813	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Dundee and Arbroath	14	497 3 5	208 13 2	705 16 7	659	41	17	17
766,484	24,725	1 7 6	...	...	Dundee, Perth, & Aberdeen	14	488 10 3	706 7 11	1194 18 2	1208	38	31	31
1,643,655	24,171	...	...	...	East Anglian	7	445 8 9	427 13 4	873 2 1	894	12	68	68
3,314,832	42,497	0 15 0	...	...	Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee	14	2564 0 0	1620 0 0	4184 0 0	4056	53	78	78
17,234,855	38,920	2 17 6	1 3 9	1 12 6	Eastern Counties	14	16106 4 0	9387 11 10	25493 15 10	25212	52	489	489
		1 7 0	0 12 0	1 1 3	Do. Eastern Union								
		3 10 6	1 7 8	1 16 6	Do. Norfolk								
4,084,080	36,464	4 12 6	1 17 6	2 0 0	East Lancashire	.....	Included in	Lancashire &	Yorkshire	Retrn.			
4,225,432	29,757	3 2 6	1 10 0	1 12 6	Edinburgh and Glasgow	Aug. 6	.....	.....	8116 0 0	6655	59	142	142
5,585,839	11,291	...	...	...	Grand Trunk of Canada	July 30	5015 8 1	4100 12 6	9116 0 7	8102	10	880	809
12,034,300	42,524	3 1 3	1 13 9	3 1 3	Gt Northern & East Lincolnshire	Aug. 7	.....	.....	26725 0 0	23709	94	283	283
907,223	16,901	4 10 0	2 6 0	...	Great North of Scotland	6	1290 7 10	725 2 5	2015 10 3	1573	34	58	53½
4,557,226	19,900	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Great Southern & Western (Irish)	13	4605 17 11	2345 13 8	6951 11 7	6457	30	229	226
23,237,554	49,866	1 10 0	...	1 5 0	Great Western	14	.....	.....	36547 7 0	35449	78	466	466
4,671,652	15,549	5 15 0	2 15 0	2 0 0	Great Western of Canada	July 29	3778 13 1	1694 12 9	5473 5 10	5823	15	345	294
13,799,128	47,747	4 12 6	1 17 6	2 0 0	Lancashire and Yorkshire	Aug. 14	17993 0 0	19947 0 0	37940 0 0	35855	96	395	395
34,486,699	46,961	5 0 4	1 17 6	2 2 6	London & North-Western, &c.	14	45038 0 0	31906 0 0	76938 0 0	72408	94	810	758
1,825,807	291,620	2 13 0	1 4 3	1 11 6	London and Blackwall	14	1564 7 9	199 10 0	1763 17 9	1759	306	5½	5½
784,650	17,457	6 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	London, Tilbury, and Southd Ex.	7	2357 0 0	194 0 0	2751 0 0	2714	61	45	40
3,431,559	40,155	6 0 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	London, Brighton, & South Coast	13	17387 0 0	2833 0 0	20445 0 0	19904	99	206½	192
10,125,561	34,915	5 0 0	2 2 6	2 17 6	London and South-Western	14	.....	.....	21358 0 0	19986	59	356	287½
8,936,925	51,536	1 0 0	...	...	Manches., Sheffld, & Lincolnshire	14	4345 18 2	6013 15 2	10659 13 4	10395	61	173½	173½
20,653,382	33,637	4 12 6	2 2 6	2 15 0	Midland, Bristol, and Birm.	14	.....	.....	37501 0 0	35746	61	614½	614½
,584,486	14,601	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	Midland Gt Western (Irish)	14	2250 3 5	1990 6 6	4246 9 11	4228	23	177	177
671,902	12,921	8 0 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Monklands	13	.....	.....	1512 4 8	1292	29	52	52
4,490,366	30,137	2 15 0	1 7 6	2 7 6	North British	7	4550 0 0	2912 0 0	7462 0 0	6548	50	149	149
22,462,685	30,520	5 0 0	2 2 6	2 7 6	North-Eastern (Berwick)	13	.....	.....	29426 0 0	38676	47	824	814
		4 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	York								
		2 5 0	0 16 3	1 3 9	Leeds								
1,311,467	245,683	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	North London	14	.....	.....	2663 10 8	2645	296	9	9
4,019,660	42,762	...	...	...	Oxford, Worcester and Wolverhn	14	.....	.....	4921 0 0	4799	48	102	94
1,880,341	37,605	5 5 0	2 15 0	2 12 6	Scottish Central	14	1965 9 10	1638 14 2	3604 4 0	3454	68	53	50
2,962,000	25,445	...	...	...	Scottish North Eastern	6	.....	.....	5020 0 0	4750	34	115	115
1,714,693	34,979	3 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	Shrewsbury and Chester	14	.....	.....	3531 4 2	3339	71	49	49
2,363,324	44,246	3 16 8	1 10 0	2 10 0	South-Eastern	6	2983 14 1	633 19 7	3522 13 8	3210	60	58	58
3,185,480	37,681	1 12 7	0 10 0	0 15 0	South Devon	14	.....	.....	26028 0 0	24918	86	302	302
4,457,705	25,957	..	3 0 0	1 5 0	South Wales	13	.....	.....	7673 4 3	7420	44	171½	171½
2,168,688	20,080	3 0 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	South Yorkshire, Don, & Goole	7	.....	.....	2593 0 0	2492	24	108	108
1,195,291	29,882	8 0 0	3 15 0	3 15 0	Taff Vale	7	.....	.....	4635 0 0	3808	87	40	40

RATES OF POSTAGE.

a Signifies that the postage must be paid in advance.

b Denotes that the rate includes British and Foreign postage combined.

	½ oz s d	¼ oz s d
Aden and Arabia, via Marseilles	b0 9	1 0
— via Southampton	—	b0 6
Africa, West Coast, by packet	—	a0 6
Alexandria, via Marseilles, Br. P.	b0 9	1 0
— via Southampton	—	b0 6
— French packet, via Marseilles	b0 6	1 0
Algeria, via France (paid)	b0 4	0 8
Antigua	—	ab0 6
Archipelago, E.I., via Marseilles	a0 9	1 0
— via Southampton	—	a0 6
Ascension	—	a0 6
Australia, S. and W., via Southampton	—	a0 6
— via Marseilles	a0 9	1 0
Austria, via Belgium and Prussia	—	a0 6
— via France and Sardinia	b0 8	1 4
Azores, by Peninsular mail packet	—	a0 4
— Brazil packet	—	a0 4
Baden, via France	b0 6	1 0
— via Belgium	—	0 8
Barbadoes	—	a0 8
Bavaria, via France	b0 6	1 0
— via Belgium and Prussia	—	b0 6
Belgium (paid)	—	b0 4
— (unpaid)	—	0 8
— via France	b0 6	0 6
Belgrade, via Belgium	—	a0 8
— via France	b0 8	1 4
Beyrout, via Marseilles, Pr. P.	b0 6	1 0
Berbice	—	ab0 6
Bermuda	—	ab0 6
Borneo, via Marseilles and India	a0 9	1 0
— via Southampton and India	—	a0 6
Brazil	—	a1 0
Bremen, via Belgium and Prussia	—	b0 6
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Bucharest, via Belgium	—	ab0 11
— via France	ab1 3	2 6
Buenos Ayres	—	a0 6
Cadiz, via France	b0 6	1 0
California and Oregon	—	a2 4
— via United States	—	ab1 2½
Cape of Good Hope	—	0 6
Canada, via closed mail	—	b0 8
— via direct Canadian packet	—	b0 6
— United States packet	—	1 2
Candia, via Belgium	—	b1 1
Ceylon, via Marseilles	ab0 9	1 0
— via Southampton	—	b0 6
Chili	—	a2 0
China, via Marseilles (Hong Kong excp)	a0 9	1 0
— via Southampton	—	a0 6
Constantinople, via Belgium	—	1 1
— via France	b1 2	1 4
— via Marseilles by French packet	b0 6	1 0
Costa Rica	—	a2 3
Cuba	—	a1 6
— via United States	—	a1 2½
Curaçoa	—	a0 6
Dardanelles, via Belgium	—	b1 1
Demerara	—	ab0 6
Denmark, via Belgium	—	b0 10½
— vi France	b0 9	1 6
Dominica	—	b0 6
Ecuador	—	a2 0
Egypt, via Marseilles	a0 9	1 0
— via Southampton	—	ab0 6
France (prepaid)	b0 4	0 8
— (unpaid)	b0 8	1 4
Galatz, via Belgium	—	b1 0
— via France	b1 3	2 6
Gibraltar	—	ab0 6
Greece, by French Mediterranean packet	b0 11	1 10
— or paid to Trieste	b0 11	1 10
Hamburg, via Belgium and Prussia	—	b0 6
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Hanover, via Belgium	—	b0 8
— via France	b0 8	1 4
Havana	—	a1 6
— via United States	—	a1 2½
Heligoland, private ship	—	a0 6
Holland, via Belgium	—	b0 8
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Honduras, British and foreign	—	a0 6
Hong Kong, via Marseilles	b0 9	a1 0
— via Southampton	—	a0 6
Ibraili, via Belgium	—	b1 1
— via France	b1 3	2 6
India, via Marseilles	ab0 9	1 0
Ionian Islands, via Marseilles	0 9	0
— via Southampton	—	a0 6
Jamaica	—	ab0 6
— via Savanna, U.S.	—	2 0
Java, via Marseilles and India	ab0 9	1 0
— via Southampton and India	—	a0 6
— via Belgium and Holland	—	a0 8
Lagos	—	a0 6
Lombardy, via France	b0 6	1 6
Lubeck, via Belgium and Prussia	—	b0 6
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Luxemburg, via France	b0 6	1 0
Madeira	a0 4	0 8
— via France	a0 6	1 0
Malta, via Marseilles	b0 6	a1 0
— via Southampton	—	ab0 6
— via Marseilles, by French packet	b0 6	a1 0
Mauritius, via Marseilles	b0 9	1 0
— ditto, via Southampton	—	b0 6
Mexico	—	a2 3
Moldavia, via Belgium	—	b1 0
— via France and Austria	b1 2	2 4
Monte Video	—	a0 6
Naples, via France	b0 11	1 10
New Brunswick, via Halifax	—	b0 6
— Closed mail	—	b0 8
New South Wales	—	a0 6
Newfoundland	—	b0 6
New Granada	—	a1 0
Norway, via Belgium	—	b1 4
Nova Scotia, via Halifax	—	b0 6
— United States packet	—	b1 2
Papal States, via France	b0 11	1 10
Peru	—	a2 0
Poland, via Belgium	—	b0 11½
— via France	b1 1	2 2
Portugal, by Peninsular mail packet	a0 4	0 8
— via France	a0 6	1 0
Prussia, via Belgium	—	b0 6
— via France	b0 8	1 4
Russia, via Belgium	—	b0 11½
— via France	b1 3	2 4
Salonica, by French packet, via Marseilles	b0 6	1 0
Sardinia, via France	b0 6	1 0
St Thomas	—	0 6
St Vincent	—	ab0 6
Saxony, via Belgium and Prussia	—	b0 6
— via France	a0 8	1 4
Sicily, via France	b0 11	1 10
— via Belgium	—	a0 8
Sierra Leone	—	b0 6
Silesia	—	b0 8
Spain	b0 6	1 0
— via Southampton	b0 6	a1 0
Sweden, via Belgium	—	b1 2
— via France	b1 2	2 4
Switzerland, via France	b0 6	1 0
— via Belgium	—	b0 10½
Tunis, via Marseilles, by French packet	a0 6	1 0
Turkey (Europe), by French packet	b0 6	1 0
— via France	b1 3	2 6
Turk's Island	—	b0 6
Tuscany, via Marseilles, by French packet	b0 9	1 6
— via Belgium	—	b0 10½
United States	—	b1 0
Varna, via Belgium	b1 0	1 1
Venezuela	—	a1 0
Vigo, via Southampton	b0 6	1 0
— via France	b0 6	1 0
Wallachia, via Belgium	—	b1 0
West Indies, British	—	a0 6
West Indies, foreign (Cuba, Havana, and St Thomas excepted)	—	a1 8
Wurtemburg, via France	b0 6	1 0
— via Belgium and Prussia	—	b0 6

TEETH.—BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.—Newly-invented and Patented Application of Chemically-prepared

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The quarries of the Company are situated on the Tyddynoychan estate, Festiniog, North Wales, contiguous to the extensive and profitable quarries of Lord Palmerston and others, whose production is known as the Portmadoc slate. The Tyddynbychan estate contains 260 acres of proved slate rock of excellent quality, and the dip is most favourable for economic working, affording natural drainage, a plentiful supply of water power, and ample room for deposit of waste.

The property is held by the Company under a 42 years' lease, granted in 1848 to the former small proprietary at a low royalty, with an option to purchase the fee-simple. This lease and option with the whole of their quarries, building works, and plant, have been purchased from the former proprietors by an allotment of 7,514 shares in the present Company taken at £4 per share paid.

The quarries have been in operation since 1848, and the quality of the slate and slabs produced, the reports based upon scientific surveys of the whole estate, and experimental tests applied at different points, (see prospectus) fully establish the soundness of the undertaking, and the certainty of a large dividend resulting from further outlay of capital.

It is estimated that a further capital of from £30,000 to £40,000 will enable the Company to purchase the fee-simple; to construct a tram road three miles in length, connecting the quarries with the port of shipment (Portmadoc), whereby the cost of transit will be reduced two-thirds, and to increase the workings up to a production of 50,000 tons per annum, from which it is estimated a profit of from 30 to 40 per cent. would be realised.

So soon as the subscribed capital reaches the estimated sum required, all further allotments will cease.

Applications for shares must be made to the undersigned, from whom proper forms and prospectuses may be obtained.

HARE and WHITFIELD, Solicitors.
HENRY WHITWORTH, Secretary.

Offices, 6 Cannon street, London, E.C.

ANGLO-PERUVIAN DEBT.—The Dividends on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Active Bonds becoming due on the 1st of September next, will be Paid by Messrs Antony Gibbs and Sons, on that or any following day, between the hours of Eleven and Two.

Lists may be had on application on and after the 20th instant, and the coupons must be left three clear days for examination.

15 Bishopsgate street within, London, August 18, 1859.

IMPERIAL TURKISH SIX PER CENT. LOAN of 1858, for £5,000,000.

Notice is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly Dividend, due on the 1st of September next, on the Bonds of the above Loan, for £3,000,000, and £1,380,000, negotiated by Messrs Dent, Palmer, and Co., will be Paid at their counting-house, No. 11, King's Arms yard, E.C., on that day, and any subsequent day, except Saturday, between the hours of 11 and 3.

The coupons, with a list in numerical order, must be left for examination two clear days previously. Coupons are not received on Saturdays. Printed forms of the lists may be obtained on application.

DENT, PALMER, and CO.

London, August 16, 1859.

CADIZ.—A PURE PALE SHERRY of the Amontillado character, 38s per dozen, cash We receive a regular and direct shipment of this fine Wine.

HENRY BRETT and CO., Importers,
Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn, E.C.

UNSOPHISTICATED GENEVA—A Gin of the true Juniper flavour, and precisely as it runs from the still, without the addition of sugar, or any ingredient whatever. Imperial gallon, 13s; or in one dozen cases, 29s each, bottles and case included. Price currents (free) by post.

HENRY BRETT and CO.,
Old Furnival's Distillery, Holborn.

THE EUROPEAN AND COLONIAL WINE COMPANY, 122 Pall Mall, S.W.

The above Company has been formed for the purpose of supplying the Nobility, Gentry, and Private Families with PURE WINES of the highest character, at a saving of at least 30 per cent.

	per doz.
SOUTH AFRICAN SHERRY	20s and 24s
SOUTH AFRICAN PORT	20s and 24s
The finest ever introduced to this country.	
ROYAL VICTORIA SHERRY	32s
A truly excellent and natural wine.	
SPLENDID OLD PORT	2s
Ten years in the wood.	
SPARKLING EPERNAY CHAMPAGNE......	38s
Equal to that usually charged 60s per dozen.	
PALE COGNAC BRANDY	52s and 60s

Bottles and packages included, and free to any London railway station. Terms, cash. Country orders to be accompanied with a remittance.

Price Lists sent free on application.

WILLIAM REID TIPPING, Manager.

FINE OLD MANILLA CHEROOTS, 20s per lb; sample bundle of 10 Cheroots, 2s. Havanas, 12s 6d per lb, smoke freely, burn a firm white ash, mild, medium, or full flavour. Cubas, Pickwick, Cheroots and Lopez, 9s per lb. A pound box forwarded to any part on receipt of a post-office order or postage stamps.

Bird's-eye and Virginia Shag. Smokers should never be without some of LAMBERT and BUTLER'S celebrated tobaccos. Sold in pound packets, 5s.—Address, E. Pilliner, 193 Waterloo road, London.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS, TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

SEE THAT YOU GET IT,

As inferior kinds are often substituted.

Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

THE BEST SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSE HAIR.

AGAVA is a new and patented article for stuffing, and now very extensively used in preference to horse hair, it being free from the great objection to the latter,—that of breeding and harbouring vermin. It possesses every quality requisite in a material for STUFFING MATTRESSES, FURNITURE, &c. Elasticity, durability, non-susceptibility to damp, and in addition is CLEANER THAN HORSE HAIR, LIGHTER THAN HORSE HAIR, and HALF THE PRICE.

Can be had of all respectable Upholsterers in the United Kingdom. For prices and other particulars, apply to D. WALTERS and SONS,

14 Wilson street, Finsbury, E.C.

SOLE AGENTS TO THE AGAVA PATENT HAIR COMPANY.

HANDSOME BRASS AND IRON BEADSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Show Rooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical Climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in Mahogany, Birch, Walnut-tree Woods, Polished Deal and Japanned, all fitted with Bedding and Furniture complete, as well as every description of Bedroom Furniture.

HEAL AND SON'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Designs and Prices of 100 Bedsteads, as well as of 150 different articles of Bedroom Furniture, sent free by post.—HEAL and SON, Bedstead, Bedding, and Bedroom Furniture Manufacturers, 196 Tottenham Court Road, W.